

THE **DEAF** AMERICAN

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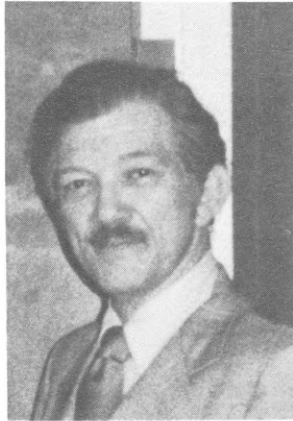
THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

Concentrated Efforts Successful. . . WISCONSIN'S BUREAU FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED



Wisconsin Governor Lee Dreyfus (center, left) thanks Robert Horgen after being given a copy of the final report of the Governor's Committee on Problems of Deaf and Hard of Hearing People. An enlarged copy of the report's cover is in the background. At extreme left is State Representative James Wahner, who chaired the committee. Back to camera at far right is Edith Simons, another member of the committee. The lengthy report was dedicated to Mrs. Simons and Mr. Horgen. (Feature article beginning on page 3)

The Editor's Page



FREDERICK C. SCHREIBER
February 1, 1922–September 5, 1979

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Director of the National Association of the Deaf, passed away in a New York City hospital the evening of September 5, 1979, from complications following surgery.

Fred—or FCS—as he was known to thousands of professional associates and friends—had survived numerous ailments over a period of several years, many of which would have sidelined a less determined and dedicated administrator. He not only “carried on” but emerged an even more capable Executive Director.

Fred was elected NAD Secretary-Treasurer at the Washington, D.C., convention in 1964. Soon thereafter, the NAD Home Office was moved from California, with Fred putting in countless hours apart from his regular employment in the Government Printing Office. In a short time, he was appointed full-time Executive Secretary (a title later changed to Executive Director).

He continued to be a very active participant in local affairs; he played a key role in the World Federation of the Deaf. He was appointed to numerous national boards and committees; he was widely sought as a speaker.

Fred had an amazing memory for details; he was a genius in planning and organization. While dealing with matters at hand, he was looking into the future with new projects.

A memorial service for Fred held in the Model Secondary School for the Deaf auditorium Sunday afternoon, September 9, was attended by professional and personal friends who overflowed the seating capacity. Tributes during the two-hour ceremony were paid by:

Jerald Jordan, a close personal friend of many years; Father Gerard Howell, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Ralph H. White, NAD President; Eunice Fiorito, Special Assistant to the Commissioner, RSA; Dr. Dragoljub Vukotic, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, President, World Federation of the Deaf; Dr. Mervin D. Garretson, Special Assistant to the President, Gallaudet College; Alexander Ewan, President, Metropolitan Washington Association of the Deaf; Dr. Jerome Schein, Director, Deafness Research & Training Center, New York University; Edward C. Carney, another longtime personal friend; Elizabeth Schreiber, daughter, speaking for the family; Bernard Bragg, actor, who signed Kipling's “If.” Rudy Gawlik was interpreter.

(Other stories in subsequent issues of
THE DEAF AMERICAN)

Occupational Conditions Among the Deaf

Twenty years—or slightly more—has elapsed since the last national survey of occupational conditions among the deaf. Another one—and one with great care given to the sampling methods and statistical organization—seems imperative.

The Editor was heavily involved in the joint effort by the National Association of the Deaf and Gallaudet College in the last undertaking and has always regretted that the questionnaire was not better compiled. The nationwide “interviewing” left much to be desired, including probably justified criticism that the sampling included too large a percentage of the “better educated” and “more affluent” deaf population.

Person-to-person surveys are very expensive and time consuming. They require trained personnel in the field with standardization of techniques. A new survey of occupational conditions among the deaf should come up with reliable information if conducted along the sampling procedures of *The Deaf Population of the United States*, the NAD/sponsored research by Dr. Jerome Schein and Marcus Delk.

The DEAF American

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Editor: JESS M. SMITH
Publisher: Edward C. Carney
Associate Editor: Eugene W. Petersen
Editorial Executives: Albert T. Pimentel and Ralph W. White

News Editor:
Associate Feature Editor: Robert L. Swain, Jr.
Assistant Feature Editors: Fred R. Murphy, Robert L. Pagel
Sports Editor: Art Kruger
Hotline Sports: Charley Whisman
Humor Editor: Toivo Lindholm
Foreign Editor: Yerkel Andersson
Advisory Editors: Dr. Byron B. Burnes, Dr. Mervin D. Garretson, Dr. W. T. Griffing, Robert O. Lankenau, Don G. Pettingill, Dr. Robert G. Sanderson.

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CONTENTS

The Editor's Page	2
Wisconsin Bureau for the Hearing Impaired	3
Judicial Reasoning or Attitudinal Barriers?	7
Michigan School at Sloan Museum	11
Deaf Truck Drivers	13
Is Your Child Deaf?	15
An Epitaph for the Ugly Minority	19
Library Column	21
Harry Belsky's Scrapbook	25
NAD Section	27
Telecom and You	29
Humor Among the Deaf	30
1979 Deaf Prep Track	31
Checkmate	41

Exit: State Service Bureau For The Deaf Enter: Bureau For The Hearing Impaired

By ROBERT PAGEL

It might be said that old Service Bureaus never die; that they just lose their funding, fade away and then are resurrected in a different form by dedicated legislators. At least, that is what happened to Wisconsin's State Service Bureau for the Deaf. But in this case many different people had a hand in the resurrection, in addition to the legislators.

As most everyone knows, Wisconsin's Service Bureau was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, statewide agencies established to help the deaf with their multitude of problems. It had been in existence for close to 40 years, most of that span as a part-time set-up operating out of the director's kitchen on evenings and weekends. Even so, it was a model for other states to either envy or emulate, depending on how much money they had.

The early directors of the Service Bureau, Arthur G. Leisman and Robert Horgen, both now deceased, set the pattern for its national reputation even though they were often faced with a hand-to-mouth financial situation. But, through repeated visits to the state Legislature over the years, the Service Bureau somehow survived and grew. However, one thing which was taken for granted all along, was eventually to be part of the reason for its undoing—probably the largest part. This was the principle of public funds being administered by a private organization. State funding for the Service Bureau always had been administered by the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf. Several times during the early years of its existence, this arrangement was objected to by different agencies or individuals. But in recent years it had come in for increased questioning from different segments of the public.

So it happened that in early 1977, then-Governor Patrick Lucey decided, in his budget recommendations, to continue Service Bureau funding for the fiscal year July 1, 1977, to June 30, 1978, at the same level as previously. Then, beginning July 1, 1978, he would cut off funding completely. Lucey, who was later to resign the governorship to become U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, apparently chose the easy way out of getting around the funding question.

Since loss of state funding meant certain demise of the Service Bureau, there was a scramble by the WAD to investigate possible funding alternatives. But, first, legislative channels were to be tested again. At a hearing before the Legislature's powerful Joint Finance Committee in early March 1977, many people—both deaf and hearing—turned out to oppose Lucey's recommendations. The result was that the Joint Finance Committee appropriated a budget for the fiscal year July 1, 1977, to June 30, 1978, which allowed for inflation. Then, for the following year, they approved but 75% of the same budget, and that only on condition that the WAD itself raise the remaining 25%, which would amount to approximately \$17,000.

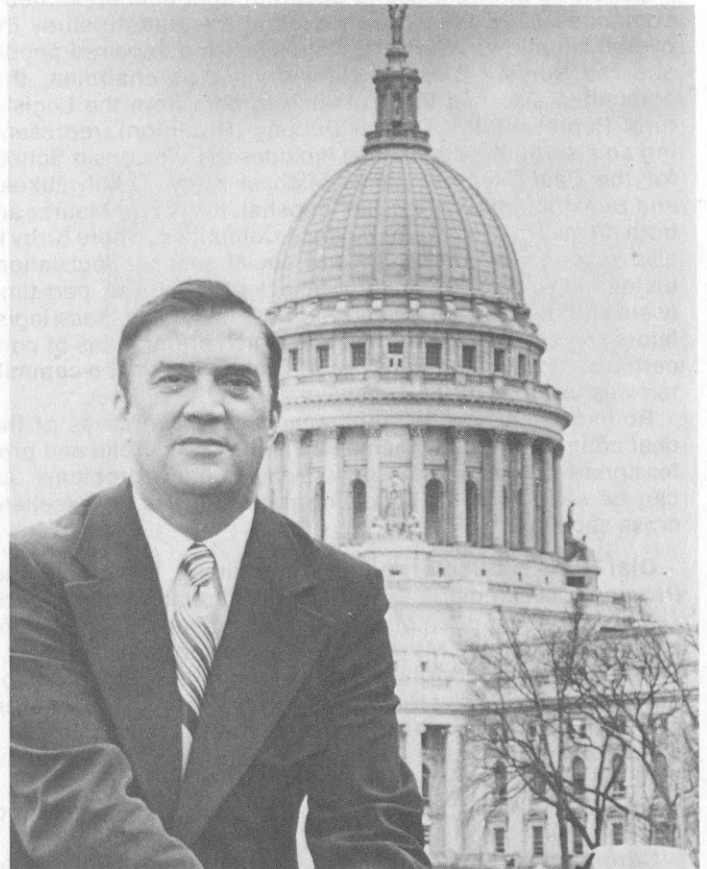
So, at this point, the onus was on the WAD to find ways and means of giving the Service Bureau life at least until June 30, 1979, by which time a permanent solution might be found. But, to ask a state association of the deaf to come up with \$17,000 in one year's time, with the possibility of it becoming an annual obligation and increasing with inflation, is to ask the impossible.

At any rate, WAD President Leonard Peacock and his successor, Dr. Leo Dicker, rolled up their sleeves and got things

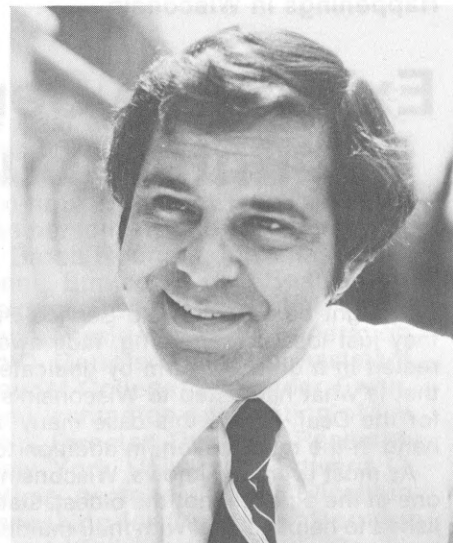
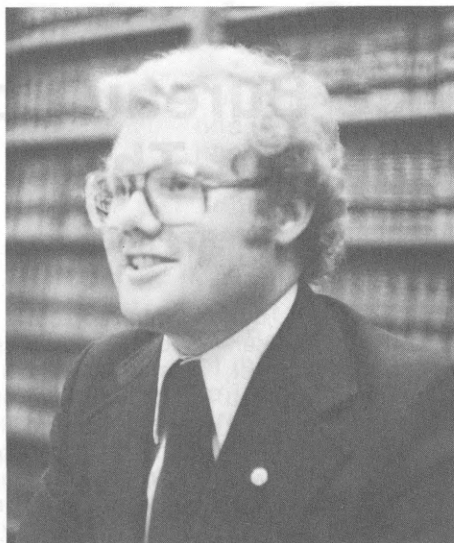
organized, both at the 1977 WAD Convention and at subsequent meetings. Being from Milwaukee, Dicker contacted State Rep. James Wahner (D-Milwaukee) to see what could be done about the situation. A better choice could not have been made, since Wahner had long been working on behalf of handicapped people and has a genuine feeling for them.

An ad hoc committee was formed with a number of people representing everyone concerned, including the Governor's office—which by then was occupied by Acting Governor Martin Schreiber. This committee discussed many different ways of raising the \$17,000, getting additional state funding, getting full permanent funding, etc., plus a number of other options. It was even suggested that the WAD and its chapters stage regular money-raising events and sell candy and other goods to meet the 25% obligation. However, when it was pointed out that this would put us in the position of being a bunch of beggars—something of an image for the deaf we had been opposing for many years—the discussion took a different tack.

Then it was Wahner who suggested that an effort be made to persuade the Joint Finance Committee and Legislature to



State Senator John Maurer, against a background of the Wisconsin Capitol. Maurer is a member of the State Legislature's powerful Joint Finance Committee which unanimously approved most of the proposal to establish a Bureau for the Hearing Impaired.



Left: State Representative Delmar DeLong, another of the Wisconsin legislators who gave yeoman service on the Governor's Committee. The Wisconsin School for the Deaf at Delavan is in DeLong's district. Center: One of Wisconsin's youngest legislators at age 26, Representative Michael Kirby is a member of the Joint Finance Committee and its subcommittee on health and social services. Right: The driving force behind Wisconsin's Governor's Committee on Problems of Deaf and Hard of Hearing People, Representative James Wahner. Few people understand the deaf and the handicapped as Jim does.

fund the Bureau at 100% for another year while a special Governor's Committee, which might be appointed by Schreiber, could study the needs of Wisconsin's hearing impaired people, and how the Service Bureau could best be organized to meet those needs. The ad hoc committee approved this recommendation, and the result was that full funding for the Service Bureau was extended through June 30, 1979.

Following through, Acting Governor Schreiber appointed a committee of 18 people from around the state to study the overall situation of both the state's hearing impaired people and the Service Bureau. With Wahner as chairman, this committee also had three other members from the Legislature: Representative Delmar DeLong (R-Clinton), representing an area of the state which includes the Wisconsin School for the Deaf; Representative Michael Kirby (D-Milwaukee), and Senator John Maurer (D-Kenosha). Kirby and Maurer are both members of the Joint Finance Committee, where Kirby is also responsible for health and social services legislation. Incidentally, Maurer is a full-time legislator and part-time (weekend) jet pilot for United Airlines. All four of these legislators represent areas of the state which are hotbeds of concern and activity among the deaf. Their being on the committee was to prove of inestimable value to the project.

Rounding out the committee were representatives of the deaf community, state agencies, the Service Bureau and professionals involved with speech and hearing problems. As can be seen from the following roster, it was an excellent cross section of all these:

Olaf Brekke, Director, Bureau of Planning, Evaluation and Program Development, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation;

Mary Cirilli, co-director of Project Join, Department of Employment Relations. Ms. Cirilli has a hearing disability;

Dr. Leo Dicker, coordinator of the preparation program for teachers of the deaf at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and president of the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf;

Robert Horgen, retired director of the State Service Bureau for the Deaf;

Dr. Molly Krival, president of the Wisconsin Speech and Hearing Association;

Carol Lobes, administrator of the Division of Human Resource Services;

Dr. M. Richard Navarro, Assistant Professor of Audiology at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. Dr. Navarro has a hearing disability;

Herb Pickell, director of the State Service Bureau for the Deaf;

Helen Rizzi, teacher's aide at the District One Technical School, Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Mrs. Rizzi is deaf;

John Shipman, superintendent of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf;

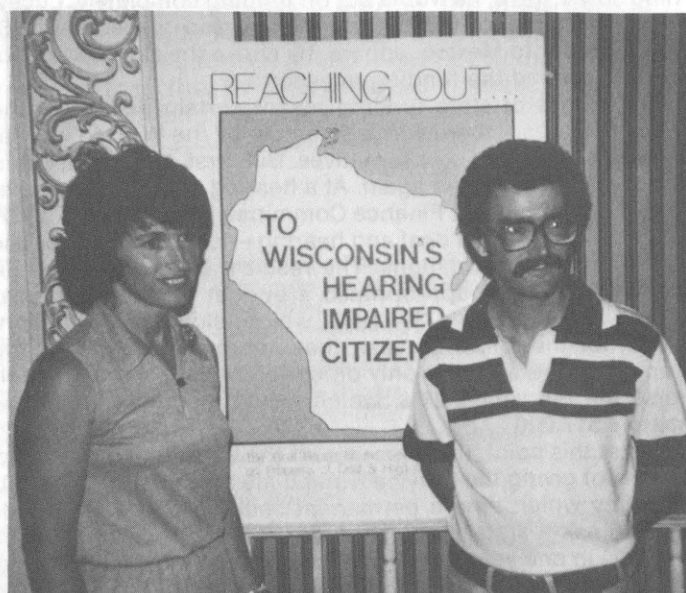
Edith Simons, chairperson of the WAD Legislative Committee and member of the Executive Board of the National Association of the Deaf-Blind in America. Mrs. Simons has both hearing and sight disabilities;

Belle "Toni" Sullivan, coordinator of Interpreting Services for the Deaf and Employment Advisor for the Deaf at Western Wisconsin Technical Institute. Mrs. Sullivan has a deaf son;

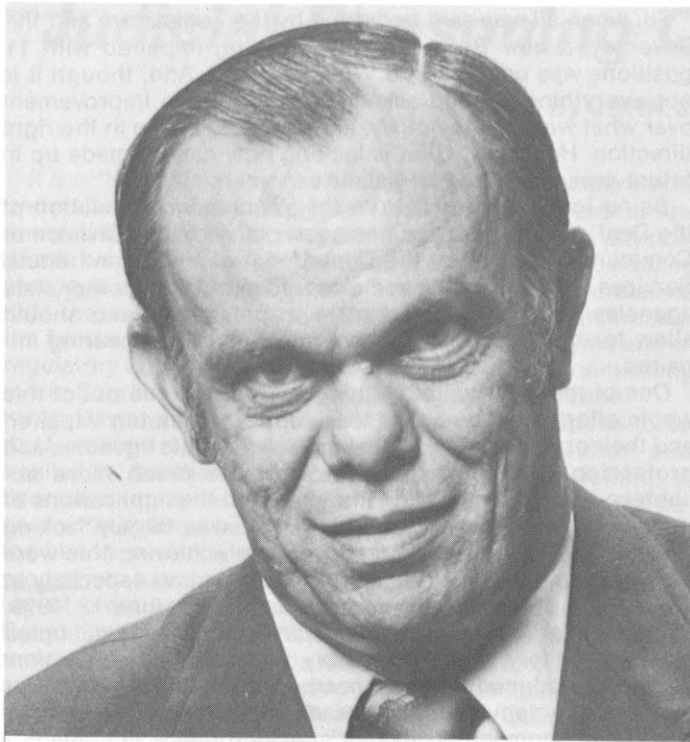
Terry Willkom, Deputy Secretary, Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services;

Robert Pagel, Linotype operator and former president of the Madison and Wisconsin Associations of the Deaf.

Staff people supplementing the committee included two members of Wahner's office staff, Dorothy Oehrlein and Brian



Dorothy Oehrlein and Brian Powers, members of Rep. Wahner's office staff, flank a blow-up of the cover of the Governor's Committee report. An extra dividend of working with them was their picking up the manual alphabet and sign language.



Director of the Wisconsin State Service Bureau for the Deaf, Herb Pickell has excellent rapport with both state agencies and the deaf themselves. This has produced the Bureau's best track record in recent years.

Powers, and an analyst from the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, Judy Collins. These were the people responsible for all the paper work, and the way they handled it was enough to boggle the mind. Additionally, it was Ms. Collins' job to figure out the impact any financial recommendations would have on the state's purse strings.

The committee, officially called "The Governor's Committee on Problems of Deaf and Hard of Hearing People," was appointed in June 1978 and had a target date of November 1, 1978, for its report to the Governor. This deadline would give the Governor ample time to include it in his budget presentation to the Legislature in early 1979. However, because the group was formed several months after the intended date, and because the whole project mushroomed into much more than originally anticipated, the final report was not to be ready until May 25, 1979.

Beginning in late June 1978, and running through the end of the year, a total of 12 committee meetings were held at the State Capitol in Madison and at a number of other locations around the state. Some of these meetings were announced in the newspapers and open to the public for the purpose of taking testimony from anyone and everyone who had something to say. As many as four interpreters, both manual and oral, were used so all the hearing impaired members of the committee could participate in the sometimes three-way dialogue.

The open meetings with the public invited had the effect of drawing frank testimony from a wide and varied cross section of people, from the polished rhetoric of professionals to the low-verbal, broken-English sign language of the grassroots deaf. And some of it truly surprised the committee, like when it came from a county judge who castigated a certain state agency for not being more responsive to the needs of the deaf. Hundreds of people contributed their say—some of it by mail—to the cause, while the committee contributed many hours of their time without pay, except for expenses. Day-long meetings were the general order, with some of them lasting as long as 12 hours. And, occasionally, the committee would forego a meal in order to expedite its work.

A subcommittee of five people spent two months drawing up a questionnaire which was sent to hearing-impaired people, parents of hearing impaired children, people who work with the hearing impaired and knowledgeable professionals. This questionnaire was sent to 5,500 of these people and provided much pertinent material for the committee's report.

The range of investigation covered almost every conceivable thing that could affect a hearing impaired person one way or another. Where the immediate question started out to be life or death for the Service Bureau, it ended up being concerned not only for the Service Bureau, but screening babies for hearing loss, education, employment, TTY service, interpreting services, insurance, compliance of state departments with Section 504, the elderly—you name it!

And, as if that wasn't enough, Wahner wrote to other states to find out what sort of programs they have for the deaf, and how they are funded. Then he flew to Washington to consult people at Gallaudet College. That man left no stone unturned!

What all this did was to turn the problems of Wisconsin's hearing impaired people inside out for all to see, and to point up the need for and location of expanded services for them. A total of 87 recommendations went into the committee's final report, of which the most important one was establishment of a new Bureau for the Hearing Impaired with a salaried staff of 13 and a first-year budget of \$383,500. This, in contrast to the Service Bureau's last budget of \$71,100 for 2.5 staff positions.

The final report, entitled "Reaching Out . . . to Wisconsin's Hearing Impaired Citizens" and consisting of over 200 pages, was presented to Governor Lee Dreyfus on May 25, 1979. (Dreyfus had beaten Schreiber in the November 1978 General Election for the governorship.) The report has been described



Judy Collins, an analyst with Wisconsin's Legislative Fiscal Bureau, had an unenviable job with the Governor's Committee. But she handled it like the pro she is.



Here Rep. Jim Wahner is "earning his meal" as main speaker at the banquet of the 1979 Wisconsin Association of the Deaf Convention. He was awarded the WAD's Distinguished Service Award for his efforts on behalf of Wisconsin's hearing impaired people. Interpreting at left is Eve Dicker. To the right are Mistress of Ceremonies Edith Simons and her husband, Robert.

by some as one of the finest and most comprehensive reports ever submitted by a Governor's committee in Wisconsin. In the presence of the entire committee, press and TV coverage and many others, presentation was made by the two members of the committee to which the report was dedicated: Edith Simons and Robert Horgen. The opening paragraph on the dedication page, which was written by Jim Wahner, puts it thusly:

"In a multitude of human contacts, there are many which touch your mind, but only a handful that touch your soul. This report is dedicated to **Edith Simons** and **Robert Horgen**, two members of our committee, who touched all our minds and souls, and were the very heart and spirit of our Committee and its work".

Sadly, Bob Horgen did not live to see the fruits of his labor actually become law. He suffered a severe heart attack on June 20 and died on July 5, only a few days before Gov. Dreyfus signed the budget bill.

Mrs. Simons, a remarkable person, is both hearing and sight impaired. She is chairperson of the WAD Legislative Committee, and was named 1978 "Woman of the Year" in her home city of Kenosha, Wisconsin.

When the proposal came up before the Joint Finance Committee, prior to submission to the Legislature, that committee deleted three of the positions and approved the rest of it by a 14-0 vote. This vote indicates that John Maurer and Mike Kirby did a good job of presenting our case to the others on the committee. One of the three deleted positions was that of coordinator of interpreting services. Since six of the ten positions which had been approved were those of interpreter/caseworkers, it meant that these people would be functioning without proper statewide coordination—which would probably result in confusion and lack of uniformity in mode of service. Realizing this was an oversight, our three Representatives, along with the help of another, Representative Joseph Czerwinski (D.-Milwaukee), sponsored an amendment to the budget bill to restore this important position.

So, when all was said and done by the Legislature and the Governor, a new Bureau for the Hearing Impaired with 11 positions was enacted into Wisconsin law. And, though it is not **everything** we had asked for, it is a huge improvement over what we had previously, and certainly a step in the right direction. Hopefully, what is lacking now can be made up in future sessions of the Legislature.

Being totally divorced from the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf, the new Bureau has been placed in the Division of Community Services of the Department of Health and Social Services. This will put it even closer to many of the other state agencies it had been working with previously, and should allow for better coordination of services to the hearing impaired.

One of the most valuable things that has come out of this whole effort is a new awareness about the hearing impaired and their problems. The State Legislature, state agencies and professionals around the state now are much more enlightened about the hearing impaired and the implications of their problems. This is something that was largely lacking previously. Playing an important part in achieving this were the turnouts at the meetings and hearings, and especially at the session of the Assembly at the Capitol on June 12, 1979. Some 80 hearing impaired people and their friends occupied the East Gallery of the Assembly Chamber, at which time Wahner introduced them to members of the Assembly. After the session, many of those present took the opportunity to meet their Representatives to discuss problems and needs.

A large share of the credit for this and other turnouts is due Edith Simons, Mary Cirilli and Brian Powers. These people did an excellent job of keeping the hearing impaired informed of where to be and when. In all of this there seems to be a message: *It pays to turn out and be heard.*

Those of us who have been close to the situation for many years, are inclined to credit a number of things for the success of this endeavor. Chief among them:

- Things being organized on the right track in the beginning;
- Having such dedicated legislators and committee people working for us—their work was invaluable;
- The depth of the investigation, which extended much beyond what most of us expected; Pointing up the wide discrepancy between number of staff people serving the blind and those serving the deaf (46.5 positions to 2.5, respectively);
- The turnout of hearing impaired people to attend meetings and hearings, and to testify about conditions and needs among themselves. Certainly, there is nothing so powerful as testimony coming from the mouths (in this case, hands!) of the "victims";
- The tremendous credibility given the Service Bureau and its program by its dynamic and popular director, Herb Pickell, since he came to Wisconsin three years ago.

It is to be hoped that this is the beginning of a new era in Wisconsin, one in which the hearing impaired people have their rightful share of representation and services. After all, it is only fair to assume that our tax money is as good as anyone else's!

Judicial Reasoning Or Attitudinal Barriers?

By JOHN J. GAVIN, Ph.D.

It is difficult, if not impossible, for a handicapped person to understand how the Supreme Court could interpret a law enacted to prohibit discrimination on the basis of a physical or mental impairment as requiring a physically handicapped person to meet physical requirements. Further, it is unbelievable these same nine lawyers could confuse, unanimously, the functions of educational institutions, of employers and of regulatory bodies. Yet, they did just this in their recent ruling in the *Southeastern Community College v. Davis* case.

Ms. Davis, a licensed practical nurse who happens to be deaf, wished to improve herself through education and applied to Southeastern Community College for training to become a registered nurse. Her application was rejected because the college believed her deafness made it impossible for her to participate safely in the normal clinical training program or to care safely for patients. As it is the understanding of most handicapped persons that Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 was included in the Act to ensure recipients of Federal funds did not engage in such arbitrary actions, Ms. Davis sued for admittance under this statute. She lost in the Federal District Court, won in the Court of Appeals and now has lost in the Supreme Court.

A reading of the decision rendered by the Court makes one wonder whether the Justices arrived at their conclusion through judicial reasoning or because of ingrained attitudinal barriers. The ruling which favors a college and university admission policy that can exclude a class of people, in this case the deaf and hearing impaired, from a course of study has grave implications for all handicapped people who seek to be considered on their own individual abilities rather than in the stereotype of a given disability. The ruling actually reinforces the worst barriers facing disabled persons choosing a career. In fact, the Court's interpretation of the law now permits the exclusion of any handicapped person from any program. All an institution has to do is argue major adjustments must be made in a given program and that, in any event, the handicapped person could not serve in a profession in all customary ways. We are once again back at the point where our future depends upon whether our luck is good and we are judged by an understanding admission committee. In a single move, the Court has made the admission committees the sole judge not only of a person's academic qualifications but also of his/her ability to successfully pursue a career with the decision based upon observed physical deficiencies rather than on demonstrated ability.

As a practical matter, institutions cannot do this. College and university admission committees are not infallible in their selection of students. Some of their choice selections flunk out, some drop out, there is attrition. Further, not all of those admitted become successful, and some even become menaces to the public good and welfare. If these committees are unable to predict the success of the individuals they choose to attend their institutions, how can they predict anything about a handicapped person whose motivation and life style are most likely different from the usual run of applicants and from that of the committee members themselves.

The academic community is not renowned for its willingness to educate handicapped persons in the mainstream, or for its ability to estimate the true potential of the disabled. We are stereotyped as to what we are able to do, i.e., you can't do _____ or _____ or _____ if you are blind or deaf or in a wheelchair or whatever. Individuals without any knowledge of what it means to be handicapped make major decisions for us in light of what they

think a handicapped person is capable of doing. It starts in precollege education where some teachers discourage the handicapped from attempting a career in science and continues and continues and continues. We, the handicapped, wind up in a box, the dimensions of which are not set by the inherent limitation of our own individual talents, but by the limitations in the vision and understanding of influential and not so influential educators. This squandering of human resources is an injustice second only to the concomitant exclusion of capable and competent individuals from full participation in the academic field of their choice. Limits imposed upon our involvement in the educational system and the institution of constraints upon the pursuit of knowledge, regardless of individual talents, by those who may or may not be aware of what can be or has been accomplished by the handicapped are discriminatory actions.

I am aware that Mr. Justice Frankfurter has defined "the four essential freedoms of a university: to determine for itself on academic grounds who may teach, what may be taught, how it shall be taught, and who may be admitted to study." I am also aware there is no reference to physical grounds. The freedom to select who may be admitted to study is a freedom only when it relates to academic quality without any reference as to whether a given individual will be a success or will even practice their chosen profession upon completion of the required course of study. Academic freedom works both ways. If one has the intellectual capacity and the academic qualifications plus the persistence to overcome obstacles, together with the "guts" to endure antagonism, then, as a citizen, that person has the freedom to pursue his/her own educational objectives at any institution which accepts Federal funding. Emphasis should be placed on the positive identification of areas which can be successfully mastered despite a given disability instead of negative appraisals which stress situations where the same disability might prevent one from performing properly. What might be termed weaknesses in the proficiency of a physically-abled person should not be used as an excuse to deny participation in the same field to a handicapped person. The complete expert with the ability to function effectively in each of every area of his/her chosen activity is a myth.

Indeed, the Justices emphasized the negative physical limitations of Ms. Davis and in the process ignored the current state-of-the-art in medical care. Specialization has restructured medical practice and in doing so has provided an opening for the involvement of handicapped persons as physicians or nurses.

Most medical doctors do limit their practices. Even though a license to practice grants broad powers, few of them stand ready to go beyond self-imposed boundaries. There are a number of medical specialties which require the formal acquisition of a degree in medicine and a license to practice but which hardly present a risk to public safety and health when handicapped persons do practice. There are other areas where a doctorate in some field of biological science will suffice but where the possession of a medical degree will confer a competitive advantage on the holder. Pathology, radiology, dermatology, preventive medicine, forensic medicine and clinical research are examples of the former; while clinical laboratory medicine, rehabilitation medicine, medical and pharmaceutical research represent the latter. So, it really should not be a great surprise if a physician who happened to be handicapped restricted his/her practice to those things he/she did best.

Modern nursing practice has followed this same trend. Formal educational experience qualifies a registered nurse for a wide variety of specialized tasks including some administrative positions which are only indirectly related to patient care. Is the dean of a nursing school with an R.N. a B.S. and a Ph.D. less of a nurse because she might not have the competence or the desire to function as an instrument nurse with a heart transplantation team? I think not. Thus, to refuse a student admission to any course of study on the basis of the inability to function in every professional situation is premature and discriminatory. It infringes on the right of an individual to choose his/her own goals in the "pursuit of happiness." In effect, it reduces the handicapped person to a state of slavery as they must live out choices others have made for them.

This is not just an abstraction. There is no assurance a medical or nursing graduate will take a licensure examination, pass it, engage in a general or specialty practice or even utilize the knowledge gained in training for the benefit of those needing medical services. If a physically able person can enter training under such conditions, why deny a handicapped person an opportunity to learn? In addition, the final judgment on whether a nursing graduate is competent is the responsibility of those who employ nurses in various capacities. An academic institution exists to provide an education and not to evaluate job suitability.

It is my impression the Court has not only confused education and employer responsibilities but also failed to distinguish between education for a profession and regulation of professional activities. A college or university cannot possibly "ensure that no graduate will pose a danger to the public in any professional role he or she might be cast." The implications of that statement should cause educational administrators some anxious moments. Imagine their problems if they had to account for the professional conduct of their graduates. The institution cannot guarantee its graduates will practice in an ethical manner, will not malpractice, will not become drug pushers, will maintain professional competence, etc., etc., etc. Such things come within the province of state licensing boards for the various professions. Academic institutions should not usurp their function and, in general, do not. However, in the case of the handicapped, it appears the Court approves *a priori* determination of danger to the public as a legitimate academic policy even though the licensing agency in a state other than that in which the institution is located may not perceive the same danger. Because opinions do differ and a licensing board is responsible for taking specific action to protect the citizens of its particular state, it is not appropriate for any academic institution to require precertification of the handicapped as harmless.

Actually, quality and standards are nebulous terms which can be used to justify most anything. For example, one might ask where Southeastern Community College would rank when compared to all institutions providing nursing education. Finally, does Southeastern Community College or the Court contend that the quality and standards of nursing education are lower in the states of Maryland, New York, Texas, Illinois and California because licensing boards in these states permit deaf registered nurses to practice?

The manner in which the Court has construed "otherwise qualified individual" is contrived. To a non-lawyer, "otherwise qualified" in this specific case would mean Ms. Davis met the minimal academic requirements to enter this college but happened to be deaf. Thus, to be rejected on the basis she was deaf was discrimination because she was "solely by reason of her handicap excluded from participation." To insist "otherwise qualified" means handicapped persons must meet legitimate physical qualifications so they are qualified "in spite of" rather than "except" is semantic nonsense when

used to "except" "in spite of" the plain language of Section 504. The analogy of the blind bus driver to support such an interpretation is both specious and demeaning. It is only valid under the assumption that handicapped persons lack mature judgment. Most handicapped persons do have a fair idea of their own personal capabilities and limitations and can do without paternalistic containment as they opt to obtain an education for upward mobility. What the example does do, however, is support my contention the Court has confused educational, employer and regulatory responsibilities. One could learn to drive a bus even though blind. This is an educational activity which might inspire confidence and familiarize a blind person with the workings of a conveyance important in public transportation. It is improbable a bus company would find such a person qualified to drive a bus on the street even when presented with a course completion certificate. It is also improbable a blind person could obtain a regular driver's license, let alone a chauffeur's license.

From a review of the opinion of the Court in this case, my overall impression is one of a superficial examination of the realities of the educational process and of the background facts of this case. The Court which inferred Ms. Davis had not worked as a practical nurse because she could not, in fact, work safely, in spite of her license to do so, apparently did not consider an alternative reason, the possibility of discrimination by employers based upon their impression of what a deaf person could do. They neglected the fact that in any classroom situation some students get more attention than others. No one seemed to point out the amount of time spent in an operating room while in training is minimal, and there are many things to learn in a surgical nursing course which are not presented while surgical masks are worn; that surgical techniques and procedures can be observed and understood by a deaf person who prepares beforehand. No evidence was submitted with regard to what required courses would have to be dispensed with altogether. I, personally, can't think of any.

It is interesting to compare this treatment of Ms. Davis with that of those athletes who are physically qualified for higher education but who are not quite up to the academic requirements. Many of them attend special classes, are provided with tutors and other aids and are given whatever is necessary to maintain their physical state in the best possible condition. Some never graduate but just pass through on their way to the pro's. But few protests of this academic prostitution are heard and fewer still are acted upon. Only the handicapped in search of an education are put down because academic programs might require some modification, or the person might need some special attention. Further, there may be obvious and specific discrimination against the deaf by colleges and universities. A survey, by Mahan in 1974, of all such institutions accredited by the American Council of Education reported that 22% of the 944 respondents would reject deaf applicants, even though the prospective student met the institution's intellectual and academic qualifications. Certainly, blanket rejection of qualified applicants by 209 institutions of higher learning does not speak well for their objectivity.

The higher educational establishment has been opposed to this legislation since its enactment. Representatives of colleges and universities have complained the Section 504 regulations would require them to spend millions of dollars. They also stated the intensive regulations were not really necessary. Apparently, the Court agreed. It mentioned technological advances "also may enable attainment of these goals (rehabilitation and useful employment of the handicapped) without imposing undue financial and administrative burdens upon a State." It also questioned HEW's present interpretation of the statute because "for the first three years after the

Section was enacted, HEW maintained the position that Congress had not intended any regulations to be issued. It altered its stand only after having been enjoined to do so." What the Court failed to note in this regard was the Secretary of HEW during that period was F. David Mathews, himself a member of the higher educational hierarchy who questioned the very meaning of Section 504 as written.

So, it appears the handicapped have lost again. While certain leaders of the handicapped have been quoted to the effect this decision was not all that bad, I see it differently. Indeed, I am concerned about what the effect of this decision will be upon Section 503. Current litigation which might reach the Supreme Court concerns the case of a carpenter who was refused employment because of pre-employment physical revealed a congenital abnormality in his lower back. The company does not dispute his present ability to perform the job but insists it has a right to practice "preventive industrial medicine." It claims there is "sufficient medical justification" not to hire this carpenter as the company considers him to have an "unacceptable risk of future back trouble."

Here is a man who is otherwise qualified; is the requirement for a normal spine "reasonable" and "legitimate" for one who does heavy labor? Must a company hire someone they believe will be a future expense in terms of workers' compensation or other disability benefits? There is a parallel here to the Davis case since, in both instances, future capability is the major issue. With Davis, her ability to function in future clinical courses and to perform satisfactorily in the future as a registered nurse is questioned. With Crosby, it is the potential for future injury. Also common to both is the shared attitude of similar organizations—colleges and universities on one

hand, construction companies on the other—that they are not discriminating, just using common sense.

I suspect this all means our cause has reached maturity. As with others who have suffered discrimination and have had protective laws enacted, we are now suffering from backlash. Our advocacy is not acceptable to many of our able-bodied peers. In the Davis case, the college missed a chance to prove they were correct. She could have been admitted and provided an opportunity to demonstrate whether she was competent or not. This could have been done at little, if any, risk to patients. If her performance was poor, she would fail and then rightly be denied a place in the nursing school. What has been demonstrated here are subtle discrimination patterns of which the principals in this case may not be aware, but which are all too obvious to one who is handicapped. We meet so many people who know what is best for us. This pattern is exactly what Section 504 is all about.

I believe Congress, by including Section 504 in the Rehabilitation Act, wished to spur the development of inspired educational programs to prepare the handicapped academically and psychologically for life. Section 504 does not guarantee the success of the handicapped in either their educational endeavors or their chosen professions. It presents them with an opportunity to try and an opportunity to fail—no more, no less. If the Supreme Court is correct and Congress did mean the handicapped must meet physical requirements in order to gain admission to educational programs, then civil rights for the handicapped are an illusion and Congress has wasted its time in writing this legislation. We did as well without the law.



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New Jersey To Tape Spots On Voter Registration

New Jersey is taking an important step forward in assuring the communication rights of deaf citizens and encouraging their active participation in government. Labor and Industry Commissioner John J. Horn stated that the New Jersey Division of the Deaf will participate in the taping of commercial spot announcements advertising voter registration.

The taping, in which Governor Brendan Byrne and Secretary of State Donald Lan will deliver short messages designed to increase voter registration, began recently at WNJT (Channel 52) headquarters in Trenton. A professional interpreter provided by the Interpreter Referral Service of the Division of the Deaf will communicate the Byrne and Lan messages to deaf citizens through sign language.

Joan H. Wiskowski, Assistant Labor and Industry Commissioner for Human Resources, said the voter registration promotion "provides an excellent opportunity to give the public a sensitivity to the need for interpreting services for deaf citizens, as well as providing a valuable public service for the deaf community."

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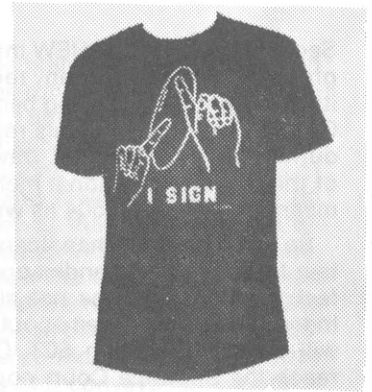
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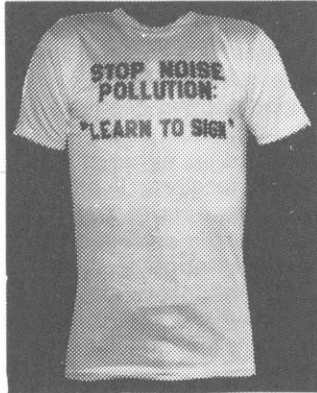
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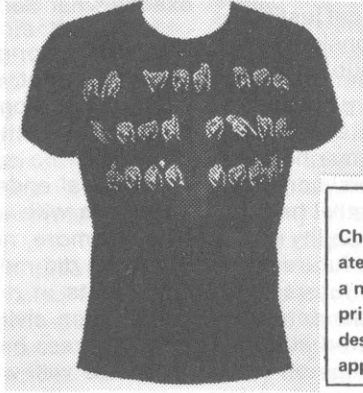


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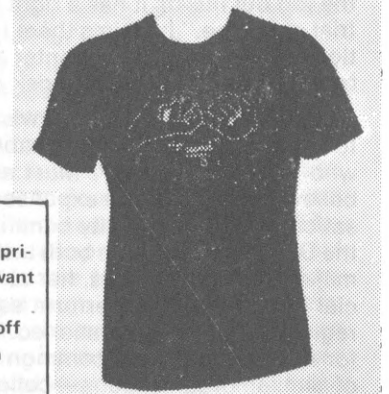
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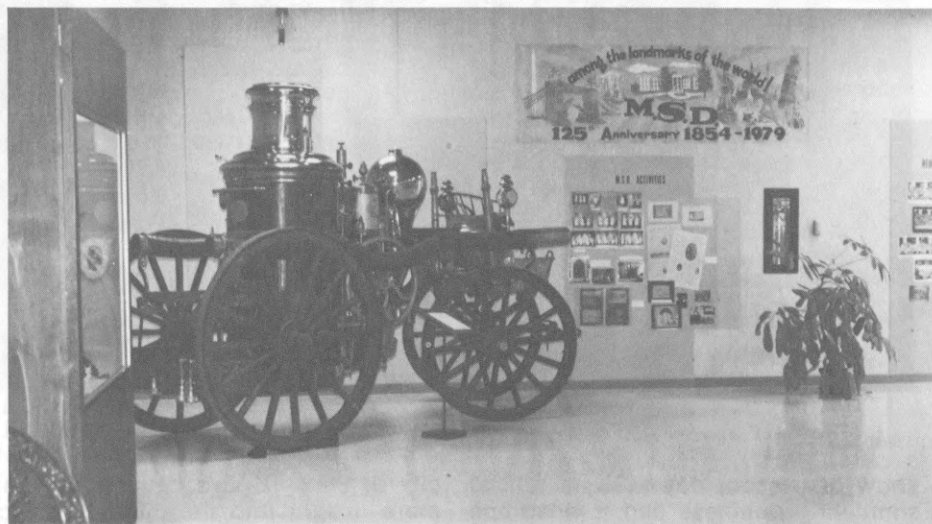
A New Slant Towards Deaf Awareness: At The Sloan Museum

By SUZZANNE FEURT and BERT POSS

The Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Museum in Flint, Michigan, is dedicated to the collection, preservation and exhibition of Genesee County history. To enhance its relationship with the surrounding community, the Sloan Museum seeks new ways to reach the community and offers changing exhibits, in-service educational programs, open collections for scholarly research, museum publications, "hands-on" exhibits, school programs and special fair days.

A current exhibit commemorating the 125th anniversary of Michigan School for the Deaf is a prime example. The show's success has been due entirely to broad support from the staff at MSD, community organizations, local individuals, out-of-state groups and the Sloan Museum staff and has been on continuous display since June 1979.

The original idea for an exhibit on Michigan School for the Deaf was proposed by a science teacher at the school, Dallas Barker. He wanted to bring the colorful history of MSD to the attention of the local community. Mr. Barker's initial contact in early January (1979) was well-timed, since he met with Ms. Suzanne Feurt, a volunteer at the Museum a few days later. The MSD idea was of special interest to Ms. Feurt since she had completed a course in sign language and wanted to be involved in a research project pertaining to the deaf. The exhibit proved to be a valuable learning experience for Ms.



An antique fire engine that fought the disastrous fire at the Michigan School for the Deaf in 1912 was a featured item at the exhibit at the Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Museum last June.

Feurt as she was fortunate to work with the deaf community and utilized her skills in project organization and exhibit design.

The MSD exhibit grew in an organic fashion. Originally, the Sloan Museum planned a mini-exhibit, involving two cases of old photos and historical description. It was soon discovered that such a varied and exciting history deserved more attention and more space. Numerous old photos were collected from a variety of sources; several pieces of superbly handcrafted furniture made

in the school's vocational shops in the 1890's were loaned from the superintendent's residence. An antique fire engine which fought a disastrous fire at MSD in 1912 and a horse-drawn carriage owned by one of the school's superintendents were also brought in to the exhibit.

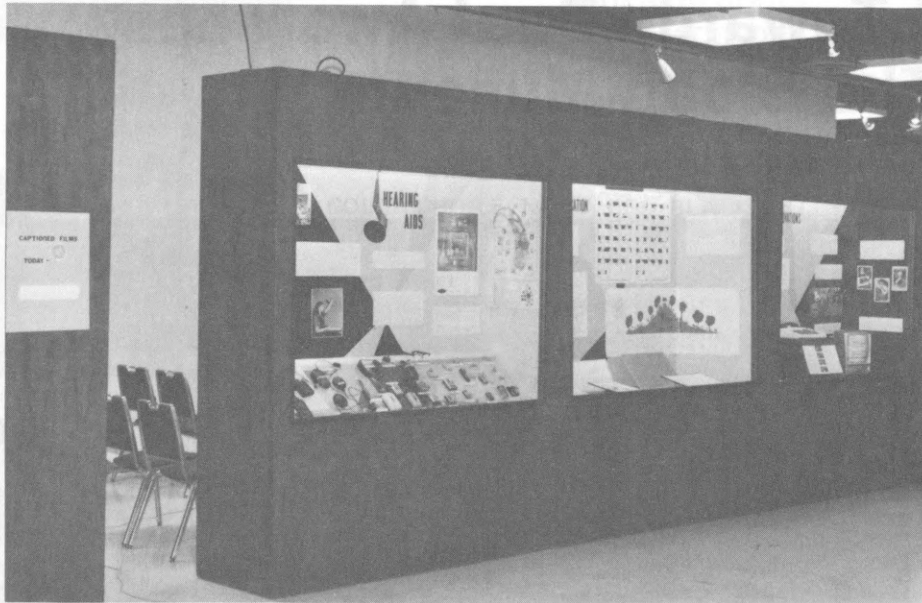
Yet even as plans were made to expand the exhibit, it was felt that the MSD image was not complete. Several other sections were added, profiling MSD as it functions in contemporary society and its future status was researched. A variety of exhibits outlining vocational training programs, sports, extracurricular activities and community involvement were also presented.

The final phase of the multi-stage exhibit was created to bridge the gap between the hearing the non-hearing communities. A series of charts and cases were designed to explain the world of deafness: physiology of the ear, the process of hearing and hearing disorders; hearing tests, audiometers and warning signs of hearing problems; hearing aids including an ancient hearing horn and auditory training; modes of communication; and innovations in aiding the deaf. A special reading area stocked with current information and pamphlets pertaining to deafness was also included.

In a further effort to bring new dimensions, the Museum incorporated a mini-auditorium into the exhibit floor plan. This room hosted a multi-media program of captioned films, a slide



Another view of the MSD exhibit showing the "Total Communication: A Concept for Life" display case and part of the exhibit on furniture made at the school 80 or more years ago.



Another MSD display case shows the evolution of hearing aids.

show of present day MSD, a record simulating deafness and a videotape presentation produced by MSD staff members about deafness.

The total exhibit—from research to gathering of materials and actual installation—took five months to complete. The exhibit received publicity through the Museum's special newsletter, along with coverage by three local television stations and the city newspaper.

Perhaps the most exciting outcome of the show was the establishment of a permanent tour program for hearing impaired persons. Run in cooperation with the Charles Stewart Mott Community College Interpreter Training Program, the Sloan Museum now offers tours of the entire museum for the deaf by appointment.

The Sloan Museum was extremely delighted to welcome members of the Michigan Association of the Deaf when this year's convention was sponsored by MSD last June. The alumni, families and friends of MSD were very pleased with the various aspects of the exhibits.

To close out the importance of this new slant towards deaf awareness, Mr. Barker said this, "I am truly grateful to the personnel of the Sloan Museum for their commendable effort to put such a fine exhibit on the subject of deafness the last few months. Especially fantastic was the display of memorabilia of old days of the Michigan School for the Deaf. It was much more than I had expected and I look forward to its new adventures in all focuses of deaf awareness in the near future."

This exhibit has made the general public more aware of the significant impact MSD has had on the hearing impaired community in Michigan and the

city of Flint. It gave hearing persons more insight into the difficulties, accomplishments and aspirations of deaf individuals.

Credits For MSD Exhibit

Sloan Museum staff: Carol Banfield exhibit designer; Steve Laux, curator of education; Suzanne Feurt, research and coordination.

MSD staff: Robert Gates, superintendent, information, photos, furniture; Charles Leman, educational media, TTYs, captioned films, information; Bert Poss, dean, information, coordination, MSD banner; John Longsway, audiologist, hearing aids, ear mold, audiometers, photos; Dallas Barker, teacher, photos, information; Art Flatt, teacher, art objects for sale in Museum gift shop; Lillian Copeland, teacher, art objects for sale in Museum gift shop; Dave Warren, principal, information and handouts; Carole Mair, librarian, photos, poster, book; Ruth Donelson, principal, slide show.

Social Services for the Hearing Impaired: Alan Parnes and Aralyn Dennison, communication aids, information pamphlets, TTY.

C. S. Mott Community College: Marguerite Fordyce of Handicapped Servi-

ces, Karen Heller of Hearing Impaired Program, information, contacts.

Flint Journal: Dave Laslier, photo archives.

Flint Continuation School: Edward Thorne, audiovisual.

Beltone Hearing Aids: Edward Heinrich, hearing horn.

Maico Hearing Aids: staff, information and pamphlets.

Gallaudet College: photos, information.

Private citizens: Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Beuerle; Florenz Strang; Kenneth Wallace of Crooks Studio; Mr. and Mrs. Don Johnson; Sgt. Don Jones.



The Michigan School for the Deaf's vocational shops in the 1890's produced these splendid pieces of handcrafted furniture included in the Sloan Museum exhibit.

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Silver Lining Amid A Black Cloud Of Despair

By W. H. WOODS, SR., Author of "The Forgotten People"

All is not lost for our nation's deaf truck drivers.

Here are my correspondence with Senator Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.) and his replies to me, along with a copy of a letter from Karl S. Bowers, Federal Highway Administrator for the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT):

June 18, 1979

Senator Lawton Chiles
United States Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator Chiles:

Under separate cover, I am sending you a petition being circulated in behalf of our hearing impaired truck drivers.

Deaf truck drivers safely drove 10-to-18-wheeled trucks for many years without a single accident prior to the law written in 1951 banning such people from doing business in our interstates by the United States Department of Transportation. Such long-distance deaf truckers drove from state to state until retirement.

Today some of our deaf truck drivers are having a difficult time obtaining permission to use our interstates for business purposes. One deaf truck owner may lose his business because he cannot garner enough income to meet his payments because the United States Department of Transportation has stood in the way, discouraging employers from doing business with deaf truck owners.

One deaf Tennessean who drove 18-wheeled trucks for his employer for more than 20 years without an accident is still driving for his employer despite the fact Tennessee has adopted the regulations of the United States Department of Transportation. But what about the future? Some other states have followed the United States Department of Transportation guidelines, although 38 states still favor the deaf truck driver.

So, as chairman of the Deaf Truck and Bus Drivers Committee for the National Association of the Deaf, I beseech you to do all you can to suspend the regulation banning the deaf trucker from doing business on the interstates while Congress investigates the situation.

I fear the recent law of the United States Supreme Court penalizing the handicapped further in schools may have an adverse effect on the deaf as a whole because of the word "hazard" applied in the ruling. Many of our people have been doing "hazard" jobs for many years without any significant accident rate differential as compared to the hearing.

As to trucking, the deaf driver has learned to use other senses of feel and sight to optimism levels—and actually is more aware and alert than the driver who can hear but has this capacity diminished through air conditioning and stereo operations. Massachusetts had several long-distance truck drivers who drove more than 30 years each without an accident.

Petitions are now being gathered and will be forwarded to Senator Edward Kennedy.

You may check for evidence on safety records for the deaf with the National Association of the Deaf. The organization's phone number is 301-587-1788, with headquarters in Silver Spring, Maryland.

Enclosed is a copy of "THE DEAF AMERICAN" which contains an article entitled "Culprit: U.S. Department of Transportation." It may enlighten you on the deaf driver.

I challenge you to make it possible for the nation's deaf truck drivers to compete in the marketplace—and not discriminate based on misguided beliefs rather than concrete fact.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. Woods, Sr.

LAWTON CHILES
FLORIDA

COMMITTEES:
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BUDGET
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING
DEMOCRATIC STEERING COMMITTEE

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 2, 1979

Mr. Willard H. Woods, Sr.
3033 39th Avenue North
St. Petersburg, Florida 33714

Dear Mr. Woods:

I wanted to take this opportunity to thank you for your very detailed letter and the enclosed petition concerning hearing impaired truck drivers. I appreciate your taking the time to bring this problem to my attention and I know how concerned you are on behalf of the many Floridians who find themselves in this situation.

As you know, the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety does have a regulation

which requires a physical every two years. As part of that physical, an audio test is required. I understand that the State of Wisconsin challenged this regulation in 1974 but the Director upheld the decision. However, there is a procedure for petitioning for rulemaking changes and in an effort to be of some help to you, I am going to be making some inquiries on your behalf. As soon as I have a report, I will be back in touch.

With kind regards, I am

Most sincerely,

LAWTON CHILES

LC/rom

LAWTON CHILES
FLORIDA

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
BUDGET
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING
DEMOCRATIC STEERING COMMITTEE

United States Senate

August 2, 1979

Mr. Willard H. Woods, Sr.
3033 39th Avenue, North
St. Petersburg, Florida 33714

Dear Mr. Woods:

A short time ago you were in contact with my office and I advised you I would be in touch as soon as possible. I have now received some information relating to your inquiry, and am enclosing for your reading, a letter I recently received from the U.S. Department of Transportation.

I appreciate your requesting my assistance in obtaining this information, which I hope you will find useful. It has been a pleasure having the opportunity to contact the agency in your behalf.

After you have had the opportunity to review the agency's response, if you feel I can be of further assistance with this, or any other matter, please do not hesitate to let me know.

With kind regards, I am

Most sincerely,

LAWTON CHILES

LC/ro
Enclosure

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY
ADMINISTRATION**
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

July 27, 1979

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

IN REPLY REFER TO:
HMC-22

Your Reference:
13/Willard H. Woods, Sr.

Honorable Lawton Chiles
United States Senator
Federal Building
Lakeland, Florida 33801

Dear Senator Chiles:

This is in reply to your letter of July 2 to Dr. Robert A. Kaye, Director, Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety, concerning § 391.41(b) (11) of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSR) with respect to the minimum hearing requirement. You enclosed a letter from Mr. W. H. Woods, Sr., of St. Petersburg, Florida, and a petition that is being circulated on behalf of hearing impaired drivers.

You asked the nature of the rule concerning hearing requirements. These are contained in § 391.41 (b) (11) of the FMCSR (copy enclosed) and require that a person must perceive a forced whispered voice in the better ear at not less than 5 feet with or without the use of a hearing aid or, if tested by the use of an audiometric device, does not have an average hearing loss in the better ear greater than 40 decibels at 500 Hz, 1,000 Hz, and 2,000 Hz with or without a hearing aid.

In May of 1976, an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking was published in the **Federal Register** soliciting comments on a petition filed by the State of Wisconsin, Department of Health and Social Services, in which they requested that the FMCSR be amended to allow deaf drivers to operate commercial motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce.

The petition was denied based on the comments to the docket, as well as current information that could be researched. In the Docket Closing Notice published in the **Federal Register**, December 23, 1976 (41 FR 55898), (copy enclosed) it was stated that while the possibility exists that current standards are more stringent than required, any relaxation of those standards to permit experimental examination is not considered to be in the public interest. In addition, since it is possible that the minimum hearing rule is screening out drivers who may have a pathological condition or disease associated with loss of balance or consciousness, it is felt that minimum standard is further justified.

With respect to noise and audibility of warning signals, it was concluded in the research effort that hearing is required

by drivers in noise environments and that hearing is utilized in providing feedback information to the driver concerning his apparent actions, as well as in the identification of sounds pertinent to his job. Also, regulations already promulgated lowering the allowable cab noise makes hearing more conducive to the operation of the vehicle.

Mr. Woods may file a petition for a rule change under § 391.31, Petitions for Rulemaking (see page 27 of the enclosed FMCSR), with the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety, Federal Highway Administration, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20590. The petition should be filed in duplicate and should include his views, arguments, delineating criteria, and statistical data showing cause why the rule should be changed. If new and sufficient statistical information is produced that will assure no degradation in highway safety, we will again consider a rule change.

Since it is evident that hearing is necessary to spot air leaks in the vehicle's braking system and tires, hear other noises to warn the driver of a possible vehicle failure, and hear sirens or warnings at railroad grade crossings, the Federal Highway Administration does not believe it to be in the public's best interest to support such a change. Your enclosure is being returned.

Sincerely yours,

Karl S. Bowers
Federal Highway Administrator

3 Enclosures
cc:
Washington Office

There were several other letters pertaining to the truck driving business but I am omitting them to save space in THE DEAF AMERICAN

I have no knowledge of any other states following my example in Bombarding Congress With Letters as suggested in THE DEAF AMERICAN of the February 1979 issue, with the exception of individual effort requested.

If you have not sent out the petitions, please do so NOW and forward them to me. Be sure to include your name and address. Deadline for sending the petitions is December 31, to allow for necessary preparation time to present the petitions to Federal Highway Administrator Karl S. Bowers.

As Edward C. Carney indicated in correspondence regarding the deaf truck drivers, the NAD has little to indicate how many deaf persons want to work as truck drivers and those who have sought the NAD's help are not, as a rule, members of either the NAD or their state associations.

Mr. Carney is right. Those who sought our help are not members of the NAD but we try to help all concerned whether they are members of the NAD or not.

Many deaf are speaking ill of the NAD right now, accusing the NAD of trying to get money for doing nothing.

I, for one, stand strongly behind the NAD, for the organization has officers that must be paid for their services, as the hearing associations support their officers through salaries. I have been a member of the Loyal Order of Moose for nearly 33 years, do not attend its meetings, rarely go to the Moose clubs, but I still pay dues—for brotherhood and fellowship.

I hope those who read this article will get behind me in my efforts for the deaf. We must not fail. Action will prove our viability and more deaf will join the NAD, making us stronger yet.

"Let George do it" is not an impressive attitude. If we are to succeed, all of us must get involved.

Changing the ruling the USDOT has against our deaf truck drivers is in sight if we all cooperate. This includes the NAD's officers.

You will notice the USDOT's claim that hearing is imperative for a truck driver to notice air leaks and other mechanical failure.

The USDOT failed to acknowledge the fact that the deaf trucker's acute sense of feeling effectively replaces the hearing sense as a safety factor.

Here is a copy of a letter to Dr. Schreiber from John W. Smith of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which Mr. Smith kindly sent me:

July 20, 1979

Mr. Frederick Schreiber
NAD
814 Thayer Ave.
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Dear Mr. Schreiber:

I understand that TRAINCO is a non-profit, Chicago-based company that trains truck drivers under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program.

I believe that this program could offer great possibilities for many potential (deaf) truck drivers.

I would like to suggest for the NAD Home Office to initiate communications with this equal opportunity employer.

I am not willing to buy the bait (or the bull) that deaf drivers may not be able to hear possible mechanical breakdowns/clues.

With the technology we have today, we should be able to have some color coded light signals to forewarn possible mechanical breakdowns or brake failure or anything.

That mechanism would be far more practical than having those meaningless color coded seat belts on the new cars.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely yours,
John W. Smith

cc: Gary Olsen
Willard H. Woods, Sr.

IS YOUR CHILD DEAF?



Even if your baby's hearing was checked at birth, you may want to know these telltale signs of hearing problems- and how you can help your child.

Bill and Mary Thompson were so proud. Their three-month girl smiled beautifully when they looked at her, and loved to be held. And she was so well behaved. The new baby slept so soundly no one had to be careful about startling her awake, bringing on a sudden torrent of crying. She never even became irritated or startled at sudden loud sounds nearby.

But deep down, Mary was beginning to worry. Her placid beautiful little baby girl didn't respond to her speech. No matter how often or how hard Mary tried, the baby didn't seem to enjoy the sound of her voice. In the deepest shadows of her mind, Mary's fears grew stronger: "My child is deaf."

Audiologists say that scenarios like this happen all too often, despite the usual tests given soon after a new baby enters this world.

At the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID), on the campus of Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT), audiologists say that despite the availability of infant hearing alert programs in many hospitals, many children who have hearing problems are not diagnosed properly. Furthermore, because certain types of hearing disorders are progressive, some hearing disorders aren't discovered until several months - even years - after birth.

NTID research associate Dr. Donald Sims says parents who notice any peculiarity in their child's response to sound should consult a physician or audiologist immediately. "It's possible

to correct some hearing problems at an early stage," he notes, "but what's more important, especially if the hearing impairment is irreversible, is to start remedial training so the child has the best chance to develop his communication skills."

Yet, one of the most difficult problems for parents to recognize is hearing loss in their children. Dr. Hugh Butler, a pediatrician and former director of the Student Health Service at RIT, says, "Both parents and doctors must play an important role in early detection of hearing loss. Physicians should check family history and alert parents to possible hearing problems due to certain types of infections, use of antibiotics like streptomycin, and the effects of heredity."

Dr. Butler also says that even with new ways for early detection of hearing loss, parents often wait too long to alert the doctor. A hearing problem diagnosed and treated early could minimize the amount of loss.

Six Danger Signals

Dr. William G. Hardy, director of the Hearing and Speech Center of Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, and the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, have together outlined six danger signals that may be symptoms of a child with a hearing problem:

1. A new baby doesn't act startled when someone claps sharply within three to six feet;

2. At three months the baby doesn't turn his eyes toward the sound;

3. At eight months to one year the child doesn't turn toward a whispered voice, or the sound of a rattle of a spoon stirring in a cup, when the sound originates within three feet;

4. At two years the child can't identify some object when its name is spoken, can't repeat a word when asked just once, can't repeat a phrase, and doesn't use a few short phrases while talking;

5. The child doesn't wake up or become disturbed by loud sounds; doesn't respond when called; pays no attention to ordinary crib noises; uses gestures almost exclusively instead of talking to tell you his or her needs; or watches your face intently;

6. The child has a history of upper respiratory infections and chronic middle ear trouble.

If you detect any of these six danger signals, it's time to have your child's hearing tested by a specialist. You should probably start by asking your family doctor or pediatrician. But if he doesn't refer you to a hearing specialist and you think there's still a problem, don't stop there. Not all physicians know the newest developments in hearing and speech rehabilitation and, if you have any doubt at all, a specialist should examine your child. Check with your local medical society for the names of otologists (ear, nose and throat physicians who specialize in diagnosing and treating ear disorders) or an audiologist at a speech and hearing center.

EARLY DETECTION AND TRAINING

Dr. Marilyn Warren, an audiologist at the Hearing and Speech Center of Rochester, says it's vitally important that a hearing problem be discovered as soon as possible and even an infant's hearing can be checked with a brain-wave test. "Early detection may not cure the hearing impairment," she explains, "but it will help the child develop, more normally. With proper training and the help of hearing aids, a child can often lead a relatively normal life and develop at a reasonably normal rate. Often, however, there's trouble because parents wait too late to seek help and the child lags two or three years in normal development. When that happens, the child can become educationally disadvantaged and continue to fall behind in school."

Dr. Warren says there are a number of things a concerned parent can do to help a child's speech and hearing—whether the child is hearing impaired or has normal hearing. These same steps can also help reveal possible hearing problems that may not have appeared at birth. Furthermore, whatever help a parent can give a deaf child will be valuable later on—even in college work. These self-help techniques are easy to do and can be fun both for parent and child.

3 months:

- Talk to your baby pleasantly and naturally as you work around the house.
- Try to imitate the sounds he makes.
- Hold your baby close to you often, rocking him and talking or singing quietly.

6 months:

- Talk to him often about the toys he's playing with. Use short, simple words and a pleasant voice.
- Try to imitate his sounds.
- Call his attention to noises around him or the noises his toys make.
- Play baby games with him ("Pat-a-Cake," "Peek-a-Boo").

10 months:

- Talk to him about the things he plays with, and about things happening in the house. Use simple words and a pleasant voice.
- Make simple speech sounds and animal sounds, and encourage him to imitate you ("Whee," "Ba-ba-ba," "Meow," "Moo").
- Show pleasure for his speech efforts.

18 months:

- Introduce new toys, foods, or body parts one at a time, describing them with short phrases.
- Encourage him to imitate speech sounds, and to imitate the musical up-and-down pattern of your voice as you express feelings such as happiness, sadness, and surprise.
- Ask simple questions and give the child the answer ("Where's the doggy? The doggy is under the table." "What's this? This is a shoe.").
- Talk about pictures in simple picture books.

24 months:

- Insist that he use his voice when he wants something.
- Talk to him often about things he is playing with or events happening around him. Talk in simple sentences, emphasizing the key words.

- Ask him to put objects in certain places ("Put the block in the box," "Put the dolly under the chair.").
- Read simple books to him. Ask him to point out the pictures ("Where's the house?").

Medical Nurse Practitioner, Ellen Wolf, is Acting Administrative Director of RIT's Student Health Service and works primarily with hearing-impaired students at NTID (NTID is the world's largest national technical college for the deaf, and is located on RIT's campus). She says, "Because the symptoms of deafness are vague, even with early evaluation, 60 percent of hearing-impaired children are examined by four or more health professionals before their hearing problem is finally diagnosed."

Once the hearing loss is confirmed, parents have several choices available for possible treatment or training. Unfortunately, it's rare when medical or surgical treatment can help children who were born hard of hearing. But hearing aids, auditory training and special educational techniques can help. And while many parents may wish to send a hearing-impaired child to a special school for the deaf, other options are becoming more available. Two years ago a special federal act went into effect that guarantees free and appropriate education for all handicapped children between the ages of 3 and 21. The act states that, wherever possible, handicapped children should be educated in the same environment as normal children.



You can begin to check on your child's hearing at home by making unexpected noises behind the child's back from time to time. The deaf child (left) can't hear the clang of the pan. The hearing child (right) turns to the sound, and even enjoys it.

That may be difficult for many deaf children. Researchers point out that the deaf can't learn through hearing, and so must rely on other means. Through lip reading, a deaf person can discriminate only 30 to 40 percent of the sounds we make. Thus, a deaf person must often guess much of the meaning of spoken conversation.

However, during the past 10 years, as part of its agreement with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, NTID developed several ways to help deaf students learn better and more easily. Among them:

- A student note-taker system that allows a hearing student to take notes on special paper and automatically make a copy for the deaf student;
- Bright, colorful classrooms with seats arranged so it's easy for students to see the instructor.

- Provisions for simultaneous (lipreading, manual sign and oral) interpreters so deaf students can attend normal classes with hearing students. (Over half of more than 900 NTID students take one or more courses with hearing students at RIT.)

For further information on deafness, you may want to write to these organizations.

The Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, Inc.

3417 Volta Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

("Helping the Child Who Cannot Hear," "Guidelines for Oral Programs for Hearing-Impaired Children")

Bureau of Education for the Handicapped

U.S. Office of Education
Seventh and D Streets, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202

The John Tracy Clinic
806 West Adams Boulevard
Los Angeles, Cal. 90007

(Free Correspondence Course for parents of preschool deaf children)

American Speech and Hearing Association

9030 Old Georgetown Road
Washington, D.C. 20014

(A Guide to Clinical Services in Speech Pathology and Audiology)

The National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Md. 20910

National Technical Institute for the Deaf
Rochester Institute of Technology
One Lomb Memorial Drive
Rochester, N.Y. 14623

Gallaudet College
Florida Avenue at 7th Street N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

EDITOR'S NOTE: Omitted from the above list is the International Association of Parents of the Deaf (IAPD), 814 Thayer Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20910. IAPD provides information about deafness to parents, and refers parents to local contacts when appropriate.



You can help both the deaf child (on the left) and the hearing child (on the right) improve speech and hearing by talking about the pictures they see in familiar books and pointing to the picture as you say the name.

**This article was prepared and designed by students of NTID's
In-House Co-op Program**

WHAT TO DO IF YOUR CHILD IS DEAF

If you're the parent of a deaf child, it's important that you accept your deaf child and share information about deafness with friends and relatives. You can also provide suggestions on how people can best communicate with your child to help establish good communication relationships.

Before you begin using the self-help techniques, make sure you've established eye-to-eye contact between the deaf child and yourself. This contact becomes the habit-forming step to establish better communications when your deaf child grows older, and makes it easier for both of you to communicate.

It's important to know that your child won't always understand every word the first time you talk. Patience and repetition of the same words on your part will help your child to understand and recognize the words. It will also help the child shape his learning patterns in developing speech, lipreading, and vocabulary. You may want to consider using sign language as a secondary method to reinforce your child's learning skills.

A deaf person must often guess much of the meaning of spoken conversation unless other provisions are used in school. For example, sign language and audio-visual aids may help reinforce classroom learning. Another thing to consider is that each teacher should try to give individual attention to your child, to help his educational development.



It's especially important to encourage the deaf child to try to use his voice when he wants something. Talk to him about the things he is playing with, in simple sentences, emphasizing the key words.



Make simple speech sounds and animal sounds to the deaf child and ask him to imitate them for you. Then, show pleasure for his speech efforts.



The deaf child (left) and the hearing child (right) should be introduced to new toys or body parts one at a time, describing them with short phrases as you look at the child.

An Epitaph For The Ugly Minority

By HOLLY FULLER

It was, admittedly, a nice idea, perhaps even a beautiful and uplifting one. That all of us, whether we become crippled, sightless, deaf or in any way disabled, should continue to live in equality with the rest of humans was a goal that set a new height for civilized society.

This latest of civil rights movements began about 10 years ago when some plucky cripples organized, proclaimed themselves a "minority" and began to march for their rights in the nation's capitals. Their highest victory and the cornerstone of their civil rights legislation was Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act which prohibited those who receive Federal money from discriminating against the disabled.

However, 1973 was in the good old days, before gasoline shortages and Proposition 13. Today we can't afford civil rights for the disabled. You see, it's one thing to not discriminate but another to put in ramps and elevators and hire interpreters for the deaf and readers for the blind. If the fundamental right of access means spending money, forget it. Especially when corporate profits last year averaged a mere 26%.

A recent CBS TV Special, "How Much for the Handicapped?", summed up the situation well. Indeed the very title explains there are limits to what the crippled can expect. Total equality is too costly. How much equality can we afford for the handicapped is the question.

Marlene Sanders, correspondent for the CBS Special, spoke for those of us who have no need for accessibility and who understand and accept that a disability is an automatic disqualifier. Marlene knew that though we prize independence, a cripple must have different feelings. She asked a 27-year-old crippled woman who is facing a second eviction from her home and institutionalization because of her disability, "Is living independently worth it?"

Unfortunately, the crippled woman said that living independently is worth it in spite of the struggles. She is one of the cripples who are involved in the so-called "disabled movement." Fortunately only about 10% of the country's crippled people are involved in this "movement." Most crippled people are

still being taken care of in our institutions or are retired into their homes where their needs are met by local charities. They have no unreasonable expectation of entering into community life like everybody else.

At any rate, we taxpayers needn't be too concerned by the little cripples movement. The Supreme Court recently made it clear what the cripple's place is. The Justices decided in the Davis Case that affirmative action to prove nondiscrimination is not necessary. In other words, public institutions don't have to put in ramps or elevators for cripples, but just have to be sure they don't discriminate against a crippled person if she or he happens to get in. Now sometimes, the Justices said, it is hard to tell the difference between discrimination and refusing to take affirmative action like hiring interpreters and putting in ramps. In that case, they said, what we must do is wait for the future. Someday wonderful science is going to make it possible for those people to find employment and meaningful existence.

Maybe there will be little rockets for the wheelchairs and microwave ears for the deaf. It'll be fun.

In the meantime, let's not forget the historic significance of this little cripple's movement. Show the cripples how much you appreciate their spunk, however misguided. Now some of you may have a hard time finding a crippled person, because most of us, thank God, don't have debilitating diseases, auto wrecks, children with birth defects or old relatives without the good sense to die whole of body and mind. But the next time you see some cripples, pat them on the head and tell them you know there are no hard feelings. Ask them if they aren't grateful for what you've done for them.

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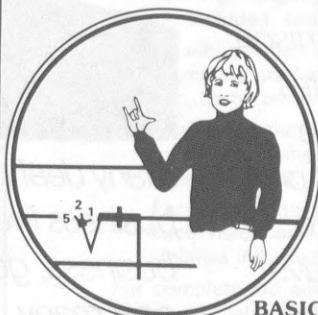
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Hollynn Fuller is the chairperson for the Architectural Barriers Committee of the California Association of the Physically Handicapped.



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LIBRARY Column

Conducted by ALICE HAGEMEYER

Information and the American Citizen*

In a society where information is the major growth industry, knowledge is not merely aggregate memory but also the ability to retrieve the record of ideas and achievements.

American libraries (school, public, special, academic and research) must not be considered stately networks of stacks, where the prize goes to the bookworm. Increasingly, the library must become an active rather than a passive community institution, a communication hub offering a rich variety of information resources readily available to citizens to help them deal with modern society.

With potential comes problems. The White House Conference offers us all an opportunity to deliberate alternate means to act on issues of overriding concern. As librarians we do not expect single or simple solutions. There may prove to be multiple possibilities for action by the concerned citizen, by the library community, and by government at local, state or Federal level. These must be identified and set in priority order as a guide to citizen action.

The American Library Association has selected six issues for exploration, not because they are the only issues you will be concerned with, but because these particular challenges are far reaching and call for cooperative action between the profession and the people. ALA urges the White House Conference delegates to:

- Reaffirm the social value of libraries.
- Recognize the responsibilities of the several levels of government and the private sector to assure adequate financial support for the library movement.
- Foster library programs aimed at raising the national literacy rate.
- Advocate a declaration of public policy to encourage the conversion of information technology into useful products and services.
- Promote national planning for the development, preservation and conservation of library resources.
- Call for the provision of intellectual and physical access to information in all formats for library users and the unserved.

*ALA Statement of Goals for consideration at the upcoming White House Conference on Library and Information Services, Washington, D.C., November 15-19, 1979.

I. The Library in the Information Age: A Necessity, Not a Luxury

Information has not always had the same use in society. For centuries, knowledge was considered an end in itself. Education was often discipline-oriented, experts talked to experts and interaction was rare. Libraries dealt almost exclusively with the printed word.

In the 1950s and 1960s, society geared up to achieve certain specific national objectives: reach the moon, cure disease, integrate schools. Libraries and other information service agencies became involved in improving retrieval techniques, e.g., indexing, abstracting and managing a vastly increased information flow, to serve the organizations created to accomplish these objectives.

We have now entered the Information Age. The need to know is a function of coping with the society. Not all of our citizens acquire adequate information skills in school. Even well-educated people find that a technologically complex, fast-changing society requires frequent infusions of new information to maintain personal and professional growth.

The American library plays a pivotal role in this age. Libraries can help all people, regardless of wealth, age, race, education or physical ability, to achieve a better, more meaningful life made possible through the use of recorded knowledge. Out of the "supermarket"

that is the library, amateurs and professionals alike are free to choose what they need and what they like. The Sunday carpenter can find the latest material on do-it-yourself building. A young mother can get films for a children's party. A doctor can get computerized MEDLINE abstracts of articles on a rare disease in minutes. A child can identify an insect in a bottle.

What is in the library and how it can be accessible should be the concerns of every American citizen. The library is a unique resource, belonging to all of us. We must do all that is required to guarantee that no one is excluded from access to the library because of age, sex, social or ethnic group, and the limitations of confinement, or of sensory, mental, physical, health or behavioral abilities. The library is the arsenal of a free and open democratic society. It is more essential now than ever before as the people's university.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE SHOULD ARTICULATE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NATION'S LIBRARIES TO SOCIETY AND THE CRITICAL NEED FOR ACCESS TO INFORMATION BY ALL CITIZENS.

II. The Funding Responsibility

At no time in the discussion of libraries and their development is the question of funding far distant. A recent ALA survey of state library agencies showed that all but one considered library funding to be basically inadequate.

Library funding patterns vary widely by state, and within each state by county, city and community. In ever-increasing numbers, local and state governments are imposing budgetary restrictions on libraries even though their libraries may not yet have achieved

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For complete job announcement and salary ranges, write to Dr. Lottie L. Riekehof, Chairman, Department of Sign Communication, Gallaudet College, 7th and Florida, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

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the goal of extending basic services to everyone. As many as ten million persons in the United States have no local public library service. One million students attend schools without library media centers. All libraries are critically short of space and funds for library materials, particularly nonprint and microform materials. The total complement of staff members in America's libraries should be nearly doubled for adequate service. Although the American Library Association supports no set funding formula, we believe that the concept of shared funding responsibility by all levels of government is critical. Clarity as to which level of government is responsible for what aspect of library maintenance and growth is the key to orderly development of information services.

The Federal government has shown itself willing to support library construction, to provide seed money for experimental programs and to authorize millions for specialized services and school and academic library collections. The fiscally conservative mood of the nation should not be allowed to erode public funding for basic library service which guarantees that all people will have ready access to the books, magazines and other communication and information services so essential

for providing information vital to their survival and human development.

The White House Conference participants will examine a variety of needs in the library community: new buildings, service to areas presently out of reach of any library and funding of national resources programs, e.g., networking, periodical centers, research in subjects ranging from preservation to telecommunications. These needs might best be met with Federal funds since the results will benefit all libraries and all citizens. The Federal government functions well as a stimulus in the development of special programs and in the management of special collections such as government documents and information dealing with national problems.

In many communities, there is a need for a renewed commitment and stronger, locally-guided state programs to assist in equitable application of tax funds delivering high quality library service to all. The private sector, including corporations and social service agencies, should not be overlooked as sources of funds for appropriate information services. The community must guarantee access to all information for basic needs, including the use of adequate information technology regardless of the user's ability to pay.

The American Library Association asserts that the charging of fees and levies for information services, including those services utilizing the latest information technology, is discriminatory in publicly supported institutions providing library and information services.

The American Library Association wishes to promote policies which will make it possible for library and information service agencies which receive their major support from public funds to provide service to all people without additional fees and to utilize the latest technological developments to insure the best possible access to information. ALA will actively promote its position on equal access to information by all.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE SHOULD CALL ON ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND APPROPRIATE PRIVATE SOURCES OF FUNDS TO PROVIDE BASIC LIBRARY SERVICES FREELY AND EQUITABLY AVAILABLE TO ALL. FUNDING SHOULD BE A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY.

III. Closing the Literacy Gap

Some 23 million Americans cannot read well enough to understand news articles and to comprehend the warning label on a package, a job ad or a money-back warranty. These functional

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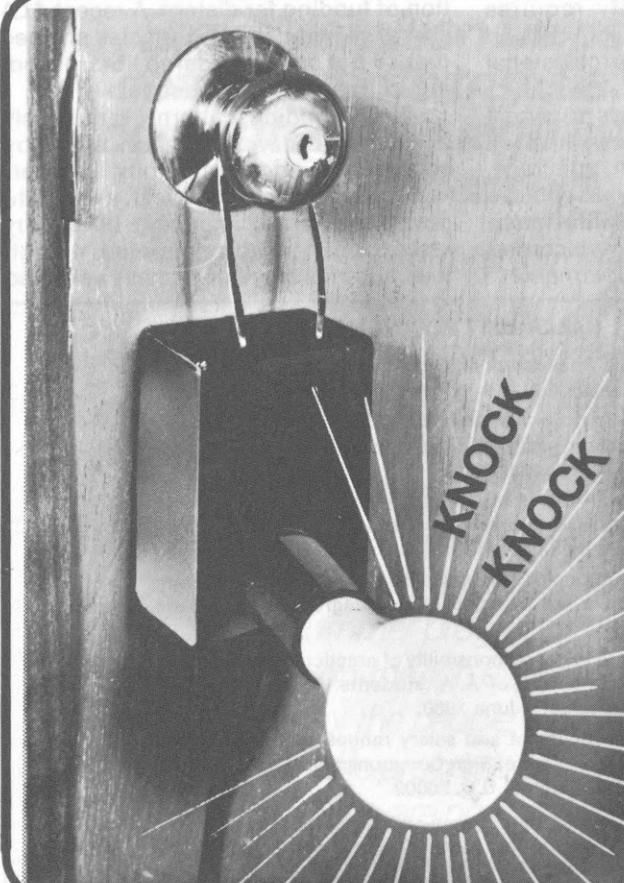
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illiterates pervade all segments of society, not just the poorest urban and rural areas. Functional illiteracy is a common denominator among people on welfare, on correctional facilities, and in the legions of the unemployed or underemployed.

Functional illiteracy is a curable social condition. The tools are available, the approach has been well researched and documented. In many American communities, however, teaching programs and facilities are limited and inaccessible to those who need them, young or old. In recent years the professional library community has been developing guidelines for establishing literacy programs particularly in public libraries. The American Library Association has instructed scores of librarians who are now training hundreds of their colleagues to plan and conduct reading programs. Volunteer organizations also are working in or through local libraries. This work must be expanded if it is to reach the millions who need help.

The commitment of local agencies and individuals working on the problem of functional illiteracy and extending library service to the unserved is uneven. Some communities have strong programs; others, none. American public libraries can provide a neutral, friendly environment for reading programs. They must be given the space, trained teachers, materials and a superior information referral system to fulfill their potential in the effort to teach people to read.

Information is critical to survival. No American should be deprived of the opportunity to be informed by not being able to read and comprehend.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE SHOULD MAKE AID TO THE FUNCTIONALLY ILLITERATE A NATIONAL PRIORITY AND ENCOURAGE STATES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO ESTABLISH LITERACY PROGRAMS. THE NATIONAL EFFORT SHOULD MOTIVATE THESE PEOPLE TO SEEK HELP AND SHOULD STIMULATE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE DIVERSE AND SCATTERED LITERACY PROGRAMS. THIS EFFORT SHOULD FOSTER LIBRARY PROGRAMS AIMED AT RAISING THE NATIONAL LITERACY RATE AMONG CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS.

IV. Outreach in the Technological Age

In this information age the retrieval of information is no longer a matter of simply finding books in the stacks and delivering them to users. For both librarians and users there is much more information than ever before. There are also many routes of delivery. Print itself is only one information medium among many. Sound and sight recordings, including slides, films and microfiche; machine-readable data and other information accessible only by computers; information delivered to the home or radio and television screens—all these are media of potential value to libraries.

To fulfill their basic role in the new information world, libraries need to use much of the new information technology. Government agencies at all levels, but particularly at the Federal level, have a key role in promoting the trans-

fer of technology into useful products, and the application of this technology in the public interest. It is essential that the White House Conference point out the citizen's need, and the government's responsibility to create an economic environment hospitable to the continued development and fullest use of the new technology on behalf of its citizens.

Congress and the administration should keep these goals clearly in mind as various laws and regulations are prepared relating to the development of communication and information technology. Special provisions must be made for libraries in the revision of the Communications Act of 1934, the promotion of the use of electronic communication technology by the postal service, the promulgation of regulations and tariffs for telecommunications proposed by the Department of Commerce and the Federal Communications Commission and the allocation of functions to various radio communications frequencies. Only the Federal government can make certain that commercial motives in the communications industry do not become so overwhelmingly pervasive and strong that libraries cannot afford to adopt new technologies in serving the public interest.

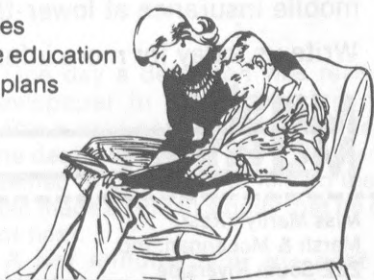
Special funding provisions should be made in Federal programs such as the Federal authorization of public television funding and the various categorical grant programs relating to school, public and academic libraries so that they may make fuller use, at least in demonstration efforts, of interactive television and other broad-band communication services, satellite terminals, video and audio cartridge and cassette systems and similar technology.

Libraries must not be foreclosed from using any media intended for the home market in order to fulfill their missions. Library staff members should be encouraged to explore and invest in new media and to take advantage of the new technology to move the library literally into the homes of all Americans.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE SHOULD ADVOCATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND REQUEST A DECLARATION OF PUBLIC POLICY TO ENCOURAGE THE CONVERSION OF THIS TECHNOLOGY INTO USEFUL INDUSTRIES, PRODUCTS, AND SERVICES.

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V. Resource Development and Preservation: A National Challenge

American libraries must have access to the world's literature and other in-

formation media in order to achieve their objective of providing information needed by citizens. To the best of their ability, the American people should make certain that the nation's libraries contain this literature in adequate breadth and volume to satisfy user demand. Every level of government should guarantee that the libraries in their jurisdictions contain the media essential to their purposes.

No single library can be self-sufficient. The Federal government must help libraries develop a superior system of resources. To the extent that user demand cannot be met by local collections, the Federal government must develop means to make information available to all.

This can be done in a variety of ways: by maintaining adequate national libraries and depositories for government publications and information either in government owned or government-subsidized libraries, by promoting the development of specialized national resources, by subsidizing some libraries to carry a national burden of collecting and by offering other special inducements to the library world to fulfill the national needs.

It is particularly important for every unit of government at all levels to be charged with, and to be able to assume the responsibility for, the archival function relating to its own documents and publications. The nation must also be able to support international programs for the exchange of information among governmental units required for the timely and able pursuit of understanding and commercial intercourse among nations.

Similarly, all who are concerned about library and information services should be concerned about the preservation and conservation of library resources. Millions of library books and periodicals are succumbing to slow but steady destruction from light, dirt, insects, heat, humidity and the deterioration of the paper upon which information has been printed. The paper used by most publishers for the past century has a life expectancy of only about 50 years.

Library boards, local, state and national officials, and the general public must be made aware that preventive measures are essential to preserve our national heritage. These measures include proper air conditioning systems, ultraviolet filters on windows and some lights, fluorescent lighting, fumigating and restorative equipment, micro-photography techniques and, to the extent that it is economically feasible, the use of paper with a long life expectancy. A national program of conserva-

tion and preservation is needed to give recorded information a longer life span and to make it more used by more people.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE MUST INSIST UPON NATIONAL PLANNING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY COLLECTIONS IN SCHOOL, PUBLIC, ACADEMIC AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL ARCHIVES AND THE PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION OF MATERIALS IN OUR LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES, AND NOW BEING ADDED TO THEM.

VI. Bibliography and Access: Progress for the Future

Our nation's libraries and the information industry are slowly developing many computer-based bibliographic networks. This work should be enhanced to cover more of the nation's regions and libraries and more kinds of media. We must work toward eventually linking these networks to create national bibliographic information systems in order to support increased productivity of library employees and satisfy the users.

In a large measure, this work has been underway for many years, guided by the standards of national professional associations, the financial support of the Federal government and the ability of local libraries to reallocate their resources. Major technical and

administrative problems remain to be solved in order to provide the impetus for the creation of national networks.

National leadership and funds from the Federal government agencies, must work together to reach agreement of future directions and to solve the problems of governance.

The National Commission for Libraries and Information Science has pro-

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duced several studies in this area which warrant our continued examination and promotion. We should also support the activities of the many groups working toward this goal, e.g., the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, the Council on Library Resources, the Association of Research Libraries and the American Library Association.

As a concomitant to providing information about books, journals and other media, we must have systems designed to facilitate the delivery of these materials to users. Libraries must have the funds, equipment, lowcost transmission rates including preferential postage rates and other resources needed to allow ready interchange of materials.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE SHOULD PROMOTE ACTIVITIES WHICH CONTINUE AND INCREASE THE APPLICATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TO BIBLIOGRAPHIC FUNCTIONS AND THE SHARING OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION. THE CONFERENCE SHOULD INSIST ON GREATER FUNDING FOR THE INTER-LIBRARY EXCHANGE OF MEDIA IN ORDER TO PROVIDE USERS WITH INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION IN ALL FORMATS FOR LIBRARY USERS AND THE UNSERVED OF ALL AGES.

Yosemite Offers TDD Service

Deaf persons and others with impaired hearing can now make their own telephone reservations for lodging in Yosemite National Park in California. A "C-phone" has been installed by the Yosemite Park and Curry Co., an MCA company, which will work with any TTY. The first call was received 10 minutes after the recent installation.

"The hardest thing about being deaf is not being able to communicate on the telephone. For every public place to have a telecommunications system for the deaf is one of the most-wanted break-throughs we could do," says Lois Diamond, Outreach Resource Specialist for the Deaf, of the Northern California Center on Deafness.

Ed Hardy, Chief Operating Officer of the company, pointed out that the new service compliments the recently-inaugurated "Year of the Visitor" theme of the National Park Service as an effort to better serve the public.

Reservations can be made for all overnight facilities in Yosemite National Park. The TTY number is (209) 372-4512.

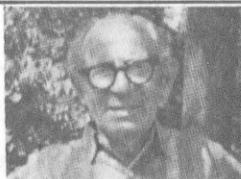
NFSD Re-elects Frank B. Sullivan President

At its 1979 quadrennial convention held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, July 16-21, the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf re-elected Frank B. Sullivan for another four-year term as president. Other executive officers were likewise retained:

Grand Secretary Leonard B. Warshawsky, Grand Treasurer William Mather, Assistant Grand Secretary-Treasurer Jerry Strom.

Medford Magill of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was elected Southern Grand Vice President, succeeding Harry L. Baynes of Talladega, Alabama, who retired. Other Grand Vice Presidents re-elected: Ned Wheeler (Western), Roger McAuley (Canada), Carlton B. Strail (Eastern) and James Jones (Northern).

The 1983 NFSD convention will be held in Denver, Colorado.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

People were ashamed to wear eyeglasses or ear trumpet considering them a humiliating disfigurement like a club-foot, a hunchback. Washington used his reading glasses in the privacy of his family and among intimate friends.—The American Heritage Reader.

* * *

Probably the first deaf man to be employed in the U.S. Capitol at Washington is Mr. James M. Cannon. He holds a position in the House of Representatives as "Multigrapher." He is a nephew of the famous "Uncle Joe Cannon."—The Wisconsin Times, 1921.

* * *

Florida enjoys the distinction of having on its payroll a deaf mute deputy sheriff. He is Mr. Oswald Wehner of Daytona. According to his statistics, several arrests and one killing have been made since he wore a badge. Mr. Wehner is said to have displayed commendable tact and bravery as an officer of the law.—Florida Herald, 1917.

* * *

One day a deaf man was reading a newspaper in a YMCA living room. Came a man and sat down beside him. The deaf man looked up. The other man seemed to be talking to him so the deaf man made a sign to signify that he could not hear.

A few minutes later the deaf man looked up again. Apparently the hearing

WANTED: 8mm or quick flick films of Fant's "Ameslan." Write stating condition and price of films.—Robert Rabb, 824 Ward Street, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

Harry Belsky's Scrapbook

man was still talking. In a huff the deaf man pulled out a pad and wrote that he was deaf, and could not hear and could not read lips and would the gentleman kindly understand. Back came the reply on the pad. "Pardon me; but I am not talking to you, I am chewing tobacco."—The Deaf Quarterly News, 1939.

* * *

WHY HE WASN'T LAID OFF

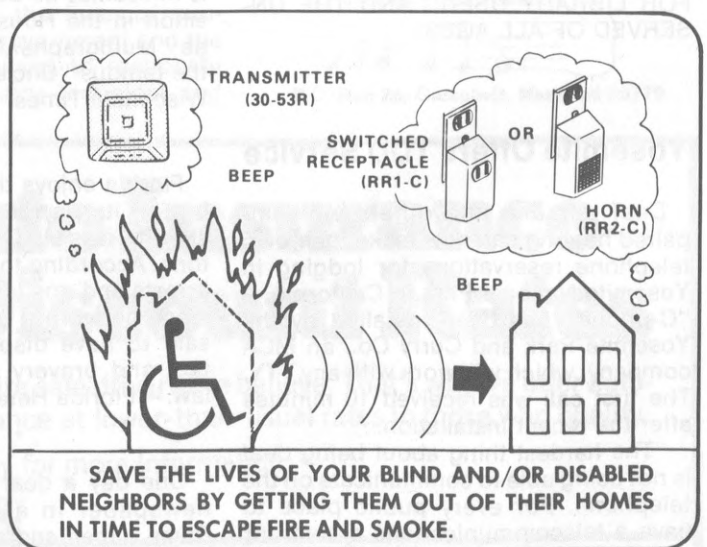
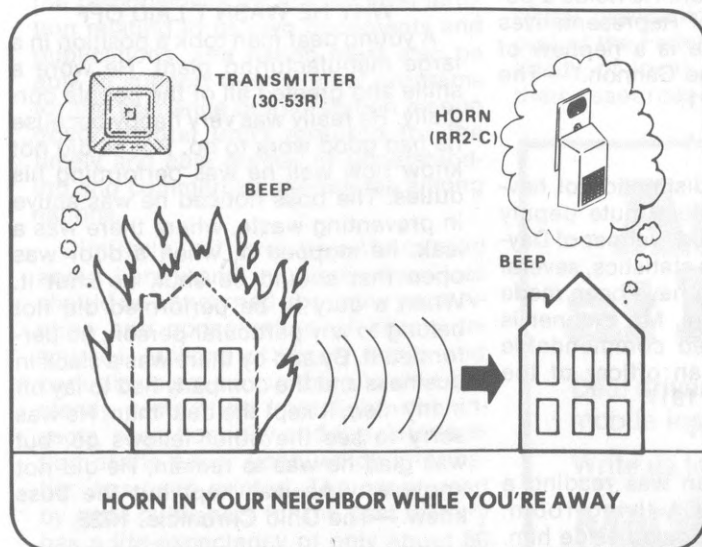
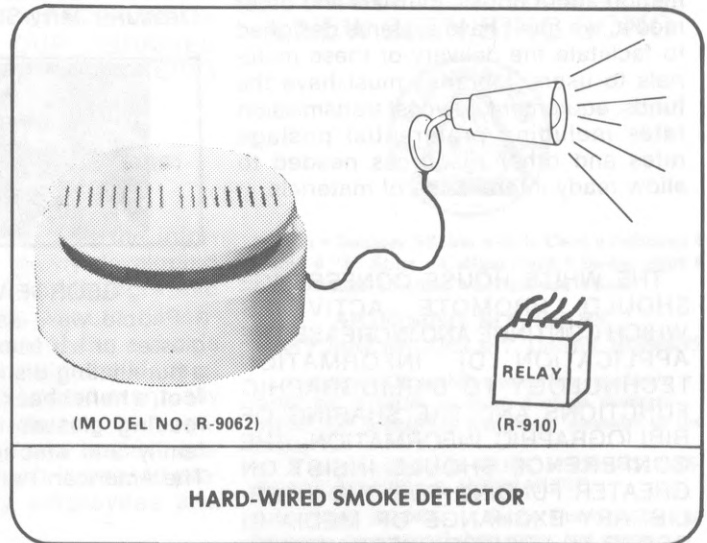
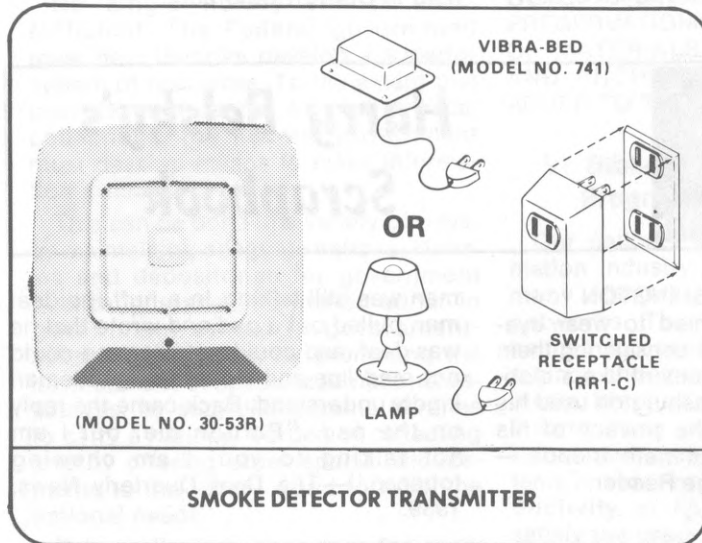
A young deaf man took a position in a large manufacturing plant. He wore a smile and greeted all of the people cordially. He really was very happy because he had good work to do. But he did not know how well he was performing his duties. The boss noticed he was active in preventing waste, where there was a leak, he stopped it, when a door was open that should be shut, he shut it. When a duty to be performed did not belong to any particular person, he performed it. By and by there was a slack in business and the company had to lay off many men. It kept the deaf man. He was sorry to see the other fellows go, but was glad he was to remain. He did not know why he was kept but the boss knew.—The Ohio Chronicle, 1925.

* * *

In regard to speech by the deaf people, foreman of a large shop in Chicago declared that he would not hire a deaf man simply because he could not speak, but because he has skilled hands. "An employee does not work with his mouth. I would sooner have a deaf worker here if he is an expert and I would not mind going to the trouble of using a pad and pencil," he said.—Ohio Chronicle, 1917.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Ralph H. White, President

David W. Myers, Secretary-Treasurer

Albert T. Pimentel, Acting Executive Director



HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Albert T. Pimentel

In a sad, hectic and very busy month, a call from Editor Jess Smith reminds me of yet one more duty as Acting Executive Director—the preparation of these Home Office Notes. I will leave it to others to speak of Fred Schreiber. On this note, I wish to say no more than it is a challenging and humbling experience to attempt to pick up the reins of the Home Office from a great leader and maintain the Association on a steady course forward. Fortunately, we have a competent and dedicated group of staff members who have given magnificently of themselves in the most trying of times. Let me take you around to meet some of these people as I have met them and learned a bit about their work.

September is grant renewal month at the NAD. With the Federal government on an October to September fiscal year, some of our grants come up for renewal at this time of the year. Word has already been received that our Communicative Skills Program has been approved for another year. Mel Carter has this important program now well in hand and with this renewal will be launching a number of new activities this fiscal year. CSP is now directing its attention to getting together 10 regional program members of the National Consortium of Programs for the Training of Sign Language Instructors (NCPTSLI) for an orientation session on matters pertaining to the grant from RSA and sign language instructors' training. Sign Instructors Guidance Network (SIGN) is getting ready for its next evaluations which are being held in New York City, October 19–21, 1979.

We are anxiously awaiting official information on our CETA Training Program renewal from the District of Columbia's Department of Labor. This program has had tremendous success in evaluating, counseling, training and placing deaf individuals who, for various reasons, have had difficult prior personal and vocational adjustments. Bill Ethridge has brought a varied and rich past experience to the NAD. We are fortunate to have him on board in this leadership position. In the year ahead we should begin to explore how we can build on this successful rehabilitation experience and to think in terms of other needed programs in the independent living area. The

NAD Home Office and the varied Halex House operations provide a tremendously supporting and accepting environment for trainees who seldom before had other deaf people like themselves believing that they could succeed in learning and doing many different job tasks. Personally, I feel good walking among these men and women and observing their efforts in building a new independent life for themselves.

Speaking of rehabilitation work, I have yet to visit DEAF, Inc., at the Frederick C. Schreiber Center in Boston where Ann McIntyre heads our operation. I will make my first visit in October. Our contract with the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission requires careful monitoring. As I read that file, it appears that we almost have to remind Massachusetts Governor Edward King on a regular basis that we, too, like to pay our grocery bills on time. Seriously, DEAF, Inc., provides the NAD and the Massachusetts Association of the Deaf with an opportunity to build a model partnership with a state vocational rehabilitation agency, which could bear replication in other states. We still have to see the final result of this model concept. I will feel better informed after my October visit.

Saturday morning I had business to attend to in the Home Office. Since the staff was not in, I had a chance to see how high the mail stacks before it is distributed. There were three stacks, each approximately six inches high. That's one and a half feet of letters, magazines and those big brown official looking envelopes that make a lot of deaf people nervous; myself included. Our public information office, headed by Ed Carney, gets most of those letters to answer. One can't help but be impressed that so many people in this country and around the world seek answers to their questions from the NAD. In order to be able to respond accurately, we have built up an impressive resource of materials on every conceivable topic associated with deafness and deaf people. We constantly need and get help from our many friends who send us new reference materials. In Ed Carney's "spare time" he has become the publisher of our newspaper, *The Broadcaster*. This newspaper responds to a long standing request from our members to have a national paper of the people and for the people. We encourage everyone to assist in getting information to us for publication. Ed, with the help of Hal Schwartz, the acting editor, has produced this much-needed newspaper which is filled with timely and interesting information. Hopefully, you will make that stack of mail at least a foot higher with information from your various states, and higher still with subscriptions to *The Broadcaster*. The cost is a mere \$4.00 for NAD members and \$6.00 for non-members. Why not get out your checkbooks right now! Don't forget!

I will continue my tour of the Home Office with you next month. You have an Association that is working hard in your behalf. I am proud to be a part of it. We who have the privilege of working for you want you to feel this pride, too.

Announcement for NAD Office

For President-Elect

LAWRENCE FORESTAL

Millburn, New Jersey

For Election in Cincinnati 1980

Announcement for NAD Office

For President-Elect

T. ALAN HURWITZ

Penfield, New York

For Election in Cincinnati 1980

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

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Karen J. Bochette Florida
Ms. Willie May Boyce Illinois
Dolly Boyd Ohio
Jacob W. Bradley and Family North Carolina
Elizabeth Brock New York
Ms. Mary Jo Burke New Jersey
James E. Carter Illinois
Ms. Janet B. Caswell, Coordinator Vermont
Mr. Robert Dee Clanton Tennessee
Evelyn Clark Massachusetts
Virginia S. Clark Massachusetts
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Culpepper South Carolina
Dennis California
Joseph J. DiVita California
Ms. Carolyn Dixon Pennsylvania
Rev. H. G. D. Dodge Virginia
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David Leigh New York
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Mrs. Jane Mathis Tennessee
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Mr. and Mrs. Raymond J. Maysek New Jersey
Hazel McFadden Georgia
Corrine McGeorge New York
Ms. Joan E. McSweeney Louisiana
Robert Lee Merritt Kentucky
Robert B. Mitchell Ohio
Lois Miyashiro California
Michael J. Murphy Virginia
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Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Norrod Indiana
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Yvonne M. Olsen Indiana
Ethel Perry Hawaii
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Mr. and Mrs. Bob Poland South Carolina
Mrs. Mary H. Schwartz Ohio
Norman K. Shipley California
Penny Silverman New Jersey
Ronald A. Sperry Kentucky
Kaye L. Stanley Nebraska
Aron Teel New York
Gerald Venable Louisiana
Mrs. Mark Wait Maryland
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Wilcox California
J. Sandra Willen Maryland
Paul T. Winner District of Columbia

State Association Officers (1979-1981)

COLORADO: Keith Ferguson, president; Eldon Ragland, first vice president; Joe Cacciatore, second vice president; Josie Kilthau, third vice president; John Gallegos, secretary; Don Warnick, Eva Fraser, Josephine Kasic, board of directors. Site of 1981 convention: Denver.

INDIANA: Robert Downing, Jr., president; Homer Westley, first vice president; Alan Rork, second vice president; Glenn Carlstrand, secretary; Richard Nicolai, treasurer; John Blaylock, Martin Miller, Jerry Thixton, Eugene Petersen, Doletta C. Downing, Leslie Massey, James Stouse, board of directors.

LOUISIANA: Anthony P. Mowad, president; Medford W. Magill, vice president; Charles C. Estes, secretary; Max M. Ray, treasurer; Harold J. Austin, Joe Bennedetto, David W. Myers, board of directors. The president is automatically the Representative to the NAD Convention.

MISSISSIPPI: Cecil Davis, president; Robert Gladney, first vice president; Durwood Goldman, second vice president; Mrs. Louise Davis, secretary; Billy Morgan, treasurer.

MONTANA: Ed VanTighem, president; James Allen, vice president; Alice Gilbert, secretary; Dick Eide, treasurer; Bob LeMieux, Ramona Breshears, trustees. Representative to NAD Convention: Jim Pedersen.

TEXAS: Jerry Hassell, president; Mack Harris, vice president; Patti Moore, secretary; Robert Kleberg, treasurer; Opal Piercy, Allan Bubeck, Evelyn Floerke, directors.

* * *

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The National Health Care Foundation for the Deaf, Inc District of Columbia

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(In Memory of Henry Vince & Brother of Sandy Evans) 50.00
John Kaufman 5.00
William Hill 10.00

Foreign News

By Yerker Andersson

Great Britain: The British Deaf Association expanded its staff by hiring a social policymaking specialist to further the development of its new "Communication Skills Project."

The June issue of the *British Deaf News* included a special issue "The Grammar of British Sign Language" by Margaret Deuchar, University of Lancaster.

In Great Britain there is another national association called National Union of the Deaf. This new association has been established by dissenters from the British Deaf Association. The NUD has recently prepared and presented a nationwide TV program on deafness, "Signs of Life." The program was conducted in sign language with captions and speech ghosted by hearing speakers who were unseen. An interesting innovation! The first TV show presented entirely by the deaf in the world?

Australia: The Sixth Australian Deaf Games will be held in Sydney, December 28, 1979-January 11, 1980. Almost 1,000 persons have been pre-registered.

Norway: The No. 11 issue of *Doves Tidskrift* contains the following statistical results:

Courses in sign language arranged by clubs of the deaf

Year	Number of students
1971	451
1973	592
1975	463
1977	970
1978	1,180

The largest group, of course, was the hearing. Students from colleges or universities were the majority among the course students.

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Telecom And You

By BARRY STRASSLER

Executive Director, Telecommunications for the Deaf, Inc.

TELECOM SOUTH

P.O. BOX 366 - 12017 22ND STREET
ALTA LOMA, TEXAS 77510
(713) 337-1388 OR 986-6001 OR T.T.Y.

August 15, 1979

Mr. Barry Strassler, Exec./Dir., Telecom for the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Springs, MD. 20910

Dear Mr. Strassler:

It was somewhat depressing to read in your Article found in the *Silent News* entitled "Telecom and You," the part stating that "Unfortunately, there are some people who are not TDI Authorized Agents, but work on the selling and servicing of TDD's."

Some six years ago at the suggestion of one W. S. Smith, your long time TDI agent in the Houston Area, I wrote to a company seeking to become the local representative for one of the portable units. One of the requirements was that I purchase a unit as a demo at the regular retail price. One thing led to another and I soon found that most, if not all my time outside of my regular job as an electrician in an oil refinery, was being consumed in the TTY field. We started with a company name of Texas M.C.M. and funneled much of our family budget monies into the little business in order for it to survive. Later we made a change in the name of the company and named it Telecom South because we were representing several of the makers of TDD equipment in the Houston area.

Seemingly, there is a great potential in the Houston area for this to become one of the larger TTY communities in the States. But, for this to happen the deaf themselves needed to take some sort of an active roll rather than a passive one. Recently, I made a request by way of the local deaf news center to have the deaf people with TTYs to contact us and tell us what banks they dealt with, what businesses they traded with, what automobile dealerships they patronized, from whom did they order flowers, etc. Of the several hundred TTY users in the Houston area came enough responses that we were able to count them on the ring finger of my left hand. (One).

True, this is my livelihood now, as I resigned my job with an oil company after nearly 19 years employment because I enjoyed the TTY industry and it still gives me a great feeling of satisfaction to see deaf teenagers who are able to tie up the family for hours just like their hearing peers because they now have a TTY.

In the past three years, we have put some three thousand dollars worth of equipment into the field in the Houston area as loaners to the deaf community. This is not said as a "Hooray for me" type cliché but rather I feel it should indicate that in a small way that I am concerned about the community and the problems it faces daily.

Would it tax the members of the deaf community beyond reason to ask them to request their banker, their florist, their car repair service, their local taxi company, etc., to put in TTY equipment so that they, the deaf, could utilize to a fuller extent the equipment that they already have in their homes.

In reviewing the TDI directory, there seems to be no one in the Houston area who is an Authorized Agent of TDI. What are the requirements to becoming an agent. Seems each year when I send my dues in, I will normally make a donation over and above my dues.

This was not intended to be offensive in any way and it is hoped that you understand the intent of the communication. And that is my overall view of the TTY field today, which is just the tip of the iceberg projecting above the water. I feel that this is but the beginning because thousands of thousands of hearing people have no concept of the TTY mode of communication at all and that is my goal to make every hearing person aware of the term TTY and what it means in the daily life of the deaf person of our United States.

When you think of a city the size of Houston and realize that there are less than 17 businesses in the city or metroplex area of more than 2.7 million people, it is dissappointing. With the help of the deaf, I could help the deaf.

Sincerely yours,
Gary A. Utley

CC: Silent News
TDI, Houston Chapter, % Frank Shaw

Reply to Mr. Utley's Letter

Your letter of 8-15-79 is appreciated and your points are well taken.

We do have few agents in the state of Texas and we do need some more since Texas is a large state and many areas are badly in need of telecommunications help. To file an application to become an agent, you are requested to present your credentials in a letter to our Screening Committee chairman, Duwayne Dukes. His address can be found in the latest national directory.

The remark "unfortunately, there are some people who are not TDI authorized agents but work on the selling and servicing of TDD's" should be cast with a very strong emphasis on SOME as an underlined expression.

There are some non-agents who perform very capably in serving the deaf community with telecommunication needs. These such individuals should be praised for their efforts and also be encouraged to apply for agent's card. This step protects the integrity of the individual whose actions reflect on the TDI organization.

On the other hand, there are some non-agents who do a very haphazard job on the servicing of TTY's. The deaf consumer must

be protected from these abuses. If victimized, their only recourse, assuming the non-agent does not offer warranty work, is to seek redress with the help of various government consumer-protection agencies. And if these attempts fail, these deaf consumers end up embittered. We have no control over the blandishments of these such non-agents. We can only urge customers to patronize our agents, but the choice is theirs.

The above-mentioned sentiments of mine are in reference to hard copy donated machines. Admittedly, the portables open up a new ball game and usher in an accompanying set of problems. For one thing, it helps for hard copy personnel to be possessed with mechanical aptitude. But this expertise is not essential in the soft copy area. Only salesmanship ability is.

Soft copy machines that malfunction often return to the factory for repairs, depriving the user of this device for a duration of time. When hard copy machines need fixing, it often is done either at customer's home or on the agent's premises. The exception exists when a coupler develops problems, then off to the factory it goes.

Regardless of which is being marketed—the durability and quality is the question. A conscientious agent will not handle or recommend portables and couplers when these two ingredients—durability and quality—are suspect. Even if the agent is not at fault, customers who complain, and they do complain loudly, will point a finger at him, rather than at the factory! And hordes of complaining customers will cause manufacturers' doors to be shut. It has happened in the past and will occur in the future when similar conditions are present. The word of mouth is indeed a powerful grapevine. Cognizant agents respect it.

A good agent will endeavor to be involved with a local TTY club (or chapter) to push for installations in such places aside from the proverbial baker, the grocer and the barber to include the banker, the florist, the auto mechanic and the cab stand that you have mentioned. An agent has the backing of his chapter—which in turn is backed by the deaf community. And when these forces act in unison, mountains are moved, for the good of the deaf community. A sole individual fighting the battle alone often losses and then gripes about the "indifference" of the deaf community. This is a trap well-meaning hearing people have fell into.

There are organizations by the Deaf for the deaf that are genuinely interested in serving their own deaf brethren on consumer matters. There are social clubs; there are churches; there are state associations; there are TTY clubs/chapters. These groups have direct link to the grassroots. Hearing people who want to serve the deaf people must earn the rapport and win confidence of the deaf first. This is not an easy chore, but again, there are no short cuts.



By TOIVO LINDHOLM
4816 Beatty Drive
Riverside, Ca. 92506

Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

The conductor of this column, Toivo Lindholm, apologizes for absence from his assignment for more than a year. Fact is, he was too ill to do any work on it. He underwent surgery for a perforated colon, and was confined to the hospital for 40 days. He is tentatively under medical care.

Toivo hopes readers will again submit humorous pieces for this page, preferably original with sender. If not original, please give source of the piece so proper credit may be given where due.

* * *

This article was sent in by Edna H. Baynes, Talladega, Alabama:

Recently I was sitting on my couch with my back to the large double doors of my apartment reading and the doorbell rang. When I answered the door, it was my landlady with an UPS package, and she said, "That dumb man, I met him leaving here and he said he had knocked and knocked and he knew the lady was at home as he could see her but she wouldn't answer the door knock."

She told him, "Why in the world didn't you ring the doorbell. She is deaf and has lights for her doorbell. Here I'll take it to her."

* * *

Another piece sent in by Edna Baynes:

A group of deaf tourists bound for Mexico City chartered a Trans-Texas plane for a flight from Dallas to San Antonio. One of the number did not show up so his seat was sold to a hearing man. When this fellow discovered he was the lone useful ears member of the rest of the useless ears bunch, he blanched and looked imploringly at the stewardess who could give him neither help nor encouragement because she was having a dandy good time with the men travelers who didn't need hearing aids to convey to her the fact she was a real dish.

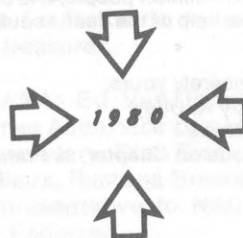
Once the plane touched ground at San Antonio, our friend was off in a flash. We bet he sprayed his ears generously with Sloan's linament that night.—W. T. Griffing in *The Deaf Oklahoman*.

This item came from Ken Murphy, Anaheim, California:

While on kitchen duty at a school for the deaf, a pupil bumped in to a swivel door that was simultaneously opened by an employee on the other side. The boy felt a swelling around an eye and decided to go to the infirmary for attention. Somewhat in doubt about his being understood unless he put it in writing, he wrote the following, "Dear Mr. _____: The man hit the door with my eye. I feel swell. May I go to the hospital?"

* * *

It is worthy of note that Iowa Deaf School in America is, we believe the only one in the world to have its own burial ground.—The British Deaf Times, 1932.



IAPD Hires Executive Director

The Officers and executive board of the International Association of Parents of the Deaf announce with pleasure the selection of Jacqueline Z. Mendelsohn for the position of executive director of the organization. She will begin work at IAPD on October 1, after completing a move to Silver Spring, Maryland, from Anchorage, Alaska, where for the past five years she has worked as the Testing and Family Services Specialist for the Alaska State Program for the Deaf.

Mrs. Mendelsohn and her husband, Dr. Barry L. Mendelsohn, are the parents of two sons, Aaron, 13, and Joshua, 10. Their experiences with Joshua, who is deaf, motivate their work with several organizations focusing on deafness. Their experiences as parents has led them to a deep commitment to the importance of parents' organizations.

Mrs. Mendelsohn and her husband, a psychiatrist, have a special interest in

2nd Jewish World Congress Jerusalem, August 1981

The 2nd World Congress of Jewish Deaf will convene in Jerusalem during August 1981. I shall be in Israel during the week of October 21-27, 1979, to investigate the convention site and make all necessary preparations. My itinerary will be in both Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. The agenda calls for some public speaking, meeting with government officials and discussing arrangements with travel agents and convention promoters.

The 1st World Congress held in 1977 was a great success with over 150 Americans attending along with the thousand from Israel and Europe. The convention was patronized by the President of Israel, Mayor of Tel Aviv and Chief Rabbi of Israel, as well as other notables.

If by chance you or your organization have any special requests for me to perform while in the Holy Land, please feel free to contact me either by mail at my home address or by TTY, 301-345-8612, any weekday from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m. and 8:00 to 9:00 p.m. (Monday to Friday).

I will appreciate hearing from you before and no later than October 15. Many thanks.—ALEXANDER FLEISCHMAN, President, World Organization of Jewish Deaf, 9102 Edmonston Court, Greenbelt, Maryland 20770.

the area of mental health. Because of that interest, Mrs. Mendelsohn has served as chairman of the IAPD Mental Health Committee for the past two years and traveled widely giving presentations at workshops and national conventions.

Mrs. Mendelsohn believes that parents are best qualified to expand the horizons of their deaf children, to enhance their own lives, and to help their hearing children develop a sense of personal identity while gaining the skills and insight to deal effectively with their deaf sibling. Her personal experience as a parent of both a deaf and hearing child, and her training and experience as a family services counselor in a school program serving the deaf, give her the background she feels is essential to meet the challenge of directing an organization whose actual and potential importance in the world of deafness should not be underestimated.

Surprises Galore In Deaf Prep Track

Missouri Wins First Mythical National Title Since 'Make-Believe' Meet Began In 1939; South Carolina Winner In Girl's National Trackfest; Ron Chisolm Runs 14.7 In 120-Yard High Hurdles For New National Deaf Prep Record; Maryland Lassies Set American Deaf Women Mark In Mile Relay In 4:24.6; Della Stephens Runs Incredible Times In 100 Yards And 100 Meters

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor
2835-F Hilliard Road, Richmond, Virginia 23228

Missouri School for the Deaf at Fulton was a surprise winner in the 37th annual boys mythical National Deaf Prep track and field championships with 62 3/7 points. **What a coincidence as the school will be hosting the 4th National World Games for the Deaf Tryouts in track and field for both men and women next year, June 17-21, 1980!**

It was the first national crown for the MSD Eagles since the mythical trackfest originated in 1939. Past National Championships were as follows (names of coaches in parentheses):

- 1939—Berkeley (Louis Byouk)
- 1940—Iowa (Nathan Lahn)
- 1941—Berkeley (Louis Byouk)
- 1942—No meet
- 1943—No meet
- 1944—No meet
- 1945—No meet
- 1946—Indiana (Jake Caskey)
- 1947—Michigan (Earl Roberts)
- 1948—Michigan (Earl Roberts)
- 1949—Mt. Airy (Ed Robinson)
- 1950—North Carolina (John Kubis)
- 1951—North Carolina (John Kubis)
- 1952—North Carolina (John Kubis)
- 1953—North Carolina (John Kubis)
- 1954—North Carolina (John Kubis)
- 1955—Berkeley (David Fraley)
- 1956—Michigan (Earl Roberts)
- 1957—Indiana (Leslie Massey)
- 1958—Indiana (Leslie Massey)
- 1959—Indiana (Leslie Massey)
- 1960—Berkeley (David Fraley)
- 1961—Indiana (Leslie Massey)
- 1962—Riverside (Bill Thornton)
- 1963—Louisiana (John Shipman)
- 1964—Florida Negro (Henry White)
- 1965—North Carolina Negro (Bill Nelson)
- 1966—Riverside (Ray Parks)
- 1967—Berkeley (Ken Norton)
- 1968—Tennessee (John Hudson)
- 1969—North Carolina (Marvin Tuttle)
- 1970—North Carolina (Marvin Tuttle)
- 1971—St. Mary's (Lou Pennella)
- 1972—Washington (Bob Devereaux)
- 1973—Washington (Bob Devereaux)
- 1974—Georgia (Greg Cordle)
- 1975—Georgia (Greg Cordle)
- 1976—Georgia (Greg Cordle)
- 1977—South Carolina (Bill Ramborger)
- 1978—South Carolina (Bill Ramborger)

Alabama was the biggest surprise of all as it placed second with 50 points. **The ASD Silent Warriors have been able to score a total of only 26½ points in four of those "make-believe" meets since 1939.**

Defending champion South Carolina was third with 48 points, followed by Florida with 45 1/3 points and Berkeley (California) another surprise, with 40 points.

In the 12th mythical national deaf prep trackfest for girls, South Carolina was first with 51 3/7 points. Maryland was a surprise second with 45 6/7 points. Defending champion Florida placed third with 37½ points, while North Carolina was fourth with 29½ points. Minnesota, St. Mary's of Buffalo, New York, and Model of Washington, D.C., were tied for fifth with 25 points each.

Roger Davis did a great job in looking over the Missouri thinclads for Head Coach Bob Alexander who was attending the Leadership Training Program in the Area of the Deaf at California State University at Northridge from February to August of this year.

Two points was all that separated the Missouri School for the Deaf boys track team from a state championship. The Eagles, competing in the Class 1A state track meet in Jefferson City, finished in the runnerup spot for the second year in a row as they were edged by Rock Port High School 52-50. **MSD under Lloyd Parks was the first deaf prep school to win a state championship when it copped the state Class C title in 1936. And under Bob Alexander, MSD was state champion in 1972.**

Twenty-four of MSD's team points were turned in by Larry Rogers. The Kansas City native, who is only a junior, was easily the most outstanding male athlete in the 1A competition as he helped break two state records and dominated almost every event he entered. **Rogers broke the state record in the 220-yard dash with a clocking of 22.6 seconds in the semi-finals Friday.** He ran a 22.9-second 220 in the final Saturday for first place. **The multi-talented Rogers also participated in the state record-setting mile relay, combining with Robert Schebaum, Dale Dase and Roy Draper for a new record of 3:30.5, also tops among deaf**



Fastest deaf prep mile relay team.



TRIPLE WINNER—Missouri School for the Deaf's Larry Rogers heads into the straightaway with a commanding lead over the rest of the field in the finals of the 180-yard low hurdles at the state 1A track meet in Jefferson City. Rogers went on to win this event and two others as the MSD Eagles missed by only two points of winning the Class 1A state track championship. (Photo by Bruce Hackmann of FULTON SUN GAZETTE) Rogers was one of the nation's top deaf prep tracksters of the '79 season.

prep schools this year. Rogers was also a state champion in the 180-yard low hurdles and helped the Eagles' 880-yard relay team finish third.

Rogers won the low hurdles and 220 dash by almost five yards. In the mile relay MSD was running even with a couple of other teams when Rogers got the baton on the third leg of the relay. When Rogers had completed his 440, the Eagles had a 15-yard lead. In the 880 relay, the Eagles were in seventh place when Rogers took the baton for the final 220, but the MSD speedster made most of the ground on the leaders to finish third.

Rogers didn't have a close race. He doesn't know how good he really is. John Manning (former MSD track star and now a student at Gallaudet College) was a tremendous athlete, but right now Rogers is even better than he was as a junior. Manning took third in the 220 last year, and Rogers broke the state record in his first shot at it.

But it took a team effort to place high in the state. Rogers was spectacular, but it was a whole team effort. It was too bad that they did not win the state title.

Joining Rogers in the point column for MSD were Roger Draper who took second in the 440 dash, Dale Dase who was fourth in the 880 yard run and Robert Schebaum who was seventh in the shot put. They all placed high in the "make-believe" national deaf prep meet. Larry Rogers placed second in both the 220 and 180-yard low hurdles and sixth in the 120-yard high hurdles; Roy Draper, tied for second in the 440; Dale Dase, **FIRST in the 880**, and Robert Schebaum, third in the shot put. And the MSD foursome also took third place in the national meet in both the 880-yard and 2-mile relays.

Rogers and Draper will be back for another shot next year, so what does that say about the Eagles, chances in 1980? They have an excellent opportunity to win next year because of all the quality athletes they have coming back. And Acting Coach Roger Davis said: "We could probably put Rogers in four individual events and he would win them all."

Alabama celebrated its best track season ever. For the first time in 18 years, ASD won the Talladega County Track Meet which had eight schools entered: one 4A, three 3A, three 2A and ASD, which is 1A classification. Needless to say, it was quite an honor.

In addition, ASD placed fourth in the State finals this year. It participated with the largest squad at the meet as 10 boys qualified to represent ASD at the State finals. **And the Talladega-based school was proud to announce that ASD has its first STATE CHAMPION performer in the history of the school. He is Nathaniel Riley who won the 220-yard dash with a record time of 22.5 in the State finals, which is also tops among**

deaf prepsters in the country. He was also the new district champion in the high jump, his 6 feet 3 inches breaking the existing record. Also at the district he set a new record in the 100 yard dash in 10.0. Furthermore, at the county meet Riley recorded a long jump of 21 feet 11 inches. In addition to being the new state champion in the 220, he was also second in the high jump and third in the 100. He was truly outstanding performer with yet another year of competition remaining. **He was the big reason why ASD placed second in the "make-believe" national deaf prep meet as he was the leading individual scorer of the meet with 38½ points, placing first in both 220 and high jump, missing taking first in the long jump by just a half point and tying for first in the century. In addition, he anchored the winning 440-yard relay team.**

Darrell Johnston was the coach of the amazing Alabama tracksters this year. He came to ASD from the public schools, formerly having coached at Talladega County High School in Lincoln and also at Notasulga High School. Coach Johnston was defensive coordinator for Moran O. Colburn in football, assistant basketball coach and head track coach, as well as physical education instructor at ASD. Darrell is a graduate of Troy State University, a small school in the southeastern part of Alabama, and has done an outstanding job during his two years with ASD.

Friday, June 15, 1979, was a bittersweet day for Ronald Chisolm, 18, from Trenton, New Jersey. It was his last day, after 12 years at Marie H. Katzenbach School for the Deaf at West Trenton. Naturally he'll miss his classmates and teachers and the sheltered atmosphere, but more than that Ronald Chisolm will miss the chance to keep up with his track practice.

Ron Chisolm was New Jersey's outstanding track star since Edward Rodman in the thirties.

His best event was the 120-yard high hurdles and did well in the 330-yard intermediate hurdles. **Ron set a new Na-**



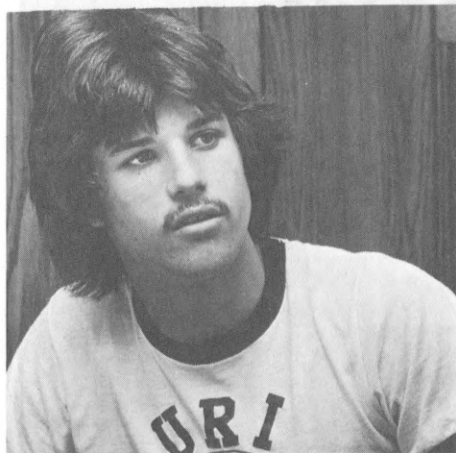
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RHODE ISLAND'S DOUBLE WINNER IN MYTHICAL NATIONAL MEET—Dennis Webster was the best among deaf preppers in both long jump and triple jump. He was picked on All-State Class D boys track, first team in long jump, second team in both triple jump and high jump. A senior this fall, Dennis is an honor roll student and plans to attend college.

tional Deaf Prep record in the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.7 this year, erasing the old mark of 14.9 shared by Ted McBride of North Carolina in 1960, Ken Landrus of Washington in 1971 and Gwayne Davis of Arkansas in 1978 and again this year.

In the 330-yard event, Ron was undefeated in the last two years and his three-year record in this run was 36 wins and only 1 loss. In the 120-yard high hurdles he lost only once this year and that was because he slipped on wet grass. And in three years he was defeated only three times in 37 competitions.

In the 16th annual Eastern deaf prep trackfest, held at Gallaudet College under the auspices of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, Ron not only defended his titles but set new records in both hurdle events, when he ran the 120-yard highs in 15.2 and the 330-yard intermediates in 40.1.

Ronald Chisolm is very fortunate in having Coach Bob Geesey, a Gallaudet College graduate, involved with him until he gets into another track program. If Ron doesn't get into college he'll come back to MKSD in his spare time and Bob Geesey will continue coaching Ron so as to get him ready for the National WGD trials at Fulton, Missouri, next year for a chance to make the 1981 "Deaf Olympics" which will definitely take place at Cologne, West Germany, in place of Tehran, Iran, July 23-August 1, 1981.

Despite injuries, Joey Manning, the 6-6 all-around athlete from Florida, and Wayland Moon of South Carolina were able to defend their mythical national titles in their specialties, Manning in the pole vault and discus and Noon in the shot put. Manning did not defend his State 1A titles in those events, but Moon

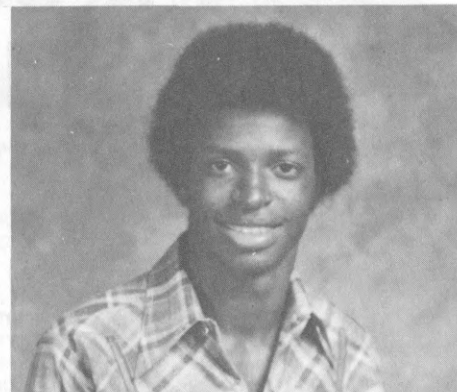
managed to capture his second straight State 1A title with a toss of exactly 51 feet. And if both are in good shape no telling what they will do in track next year.

Besides Riley and Manning, Dennis Webster, another junior from Rhode Island, was the other double winner in the "make-believe" meet—long jump and triple jump. Webster also was a state champion when he captured a first place in the Class D in the long jump at 21 feet 7 inches and finished third in the long jump in both the Rhode Island all classes meet and New England Interscholastic Track Championships. His 21-11¼ in the State all classes meet was just two inches short of first place and his leap of 21-11½ in the New England meet was a career best. He also took third place in the Rhode Island all classes meet in the high jump at 6 feet 1 inch.

Arizona's foursome of George Mancini, Jesus Casus Casarez, Lynn Foley and Albert Jones took first place in the 400 meter relay in 45.23 in the state Class C finals, another of several first place wins for Coach Frank Sladek in his colorful 28-year tenure.

Gwayne Davis of Arkansas qualified for the state Class B meet in five events but was unable to participate because of prior commitments.

It's not quite a David against Goliath story, but the comparison is similar. The Virginia School for the Deaf has 90 boys and girls in its high school while several other members of the Shenandoah District have five and six times that many. Despite drawing from so few students, the VSD Cardinal cindermen had remarkable success this year.



ALABAMA'S FIRST STATE CHAMPION—Nathaniel Riley, a junior, who ran the 220-yard dash in a record time of 22.5 in the state 1A finals. He was the leading point maker of the mythical National meet, winning two first places and tying for first in another event, and anchored the nation's fastest deaf prep 440-yard relay. He's ASD's best since Joe Onderdonk in the sprints in 1952 and 1953 who competed for the United States in the 1953 World Games for the Deaf at Brussels, Belgium, and Joe Wolf who was deaf prep mile champion in 1962.

Sometimes, as in football and basketball, VSD elects to be member of the Virginia Independent Conference, but when it comes to wrestling and boys track, the Cardinals find their home in the single-A Shenandoah grouping. VSD did not have too much success against county rivals until this year's track season came around. Then the Cardinals posted wins over Stuarts Draft and Fort Defiance before being narrowly beaten by Buffalo Gap.

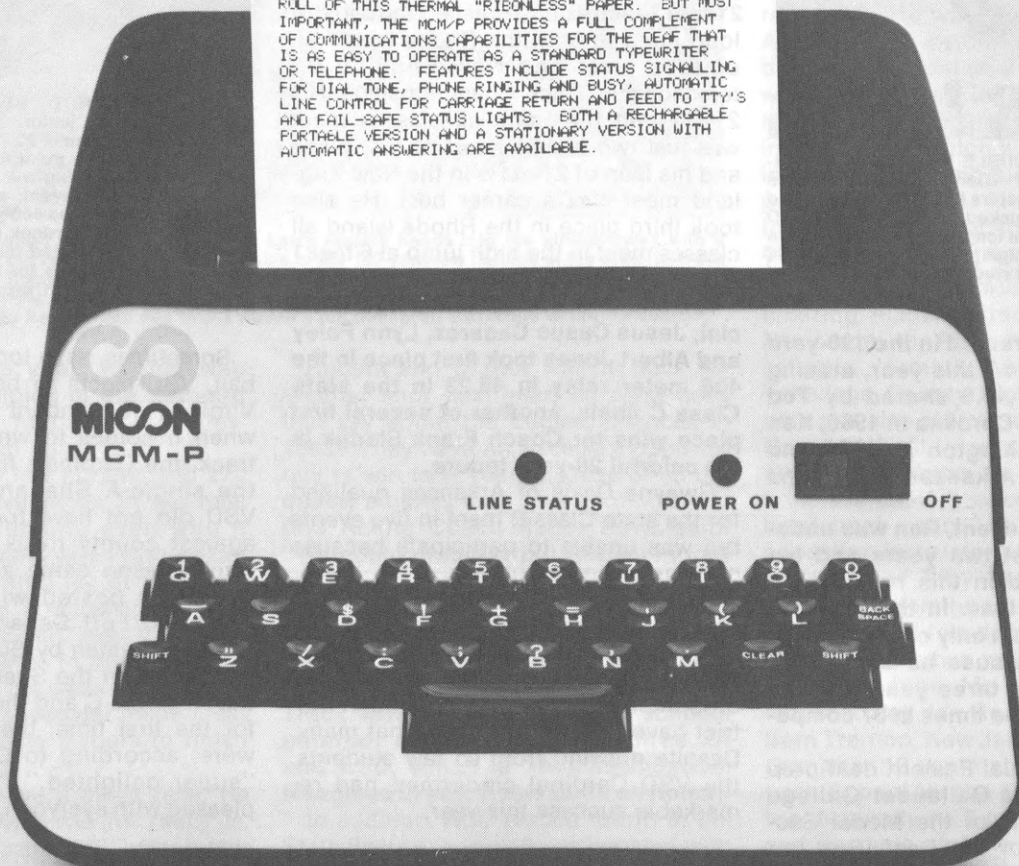
Running in the Shenandoah District, the Regional C and the State 1-A meets for the first time, the VSD cindermen were, according to Coach Jim Kiser, "super delighted." "Basically, I was pleased with everyone. It was a personal



ST. MARY'S OUTSTANDING TRACKMEN—Ed Bieniak (left) and Eddie Green, both seniors, were among the best in the nation in both long jump and triple jump. And Green placed second in the high jump in the national mythical meet with a 6 feet 2½-inches effort.

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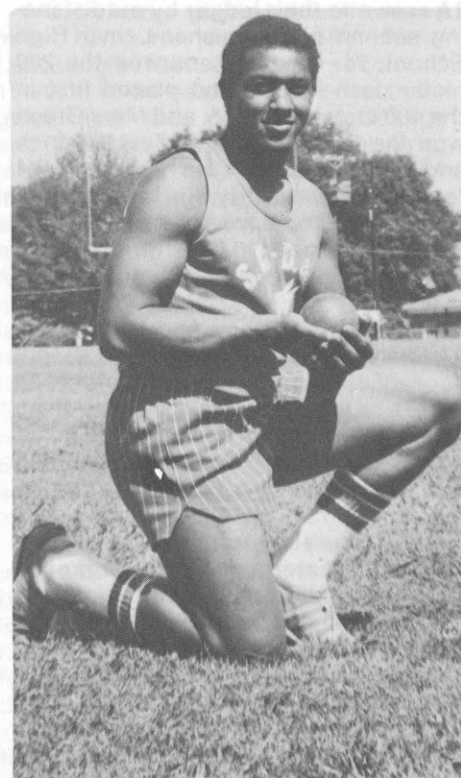
RECORD BREAKER—Ronald Chisholm of Marie Katzenbach School for the Deaf at West Trenton, New Jersey, ran the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.7 for a new National Deaf Prep record. He was a consistent winner in this event as well as in 330-yard intermediate hurdles for THREE YEARS.

thrill for them to compete in those three meets. It was a whole new thing for them since they always ran in the VIC and stopped there."

Kiser, son of deaf parents, coaches both track and football at the Staunton-based school, and he is quick to note the differences between the two sports. In football, 11 guys all have to pull together. But track is more oriented toward the individual. Here, you can develop kids with a lot less pressure. In track, if a kid is going to improve, he knows what he has to do. Track gives VSD kids a much better chance to compete against Shenandoah District schools.

VSD stole the show in all meets with the strong running of junior Earl Davis.

He was undefeated in the 100 and the 440 all year until the state finals. And with speedster Davis anchoring the last leg, the Cardinal mile-relay combination also was unbeaten before the state meet. In the Shenandoah District, Davis set one new meet record in the 440 with a time of 51.2 seconds, eclipsing the old mark set in 1976 by Fort Defiance's Ken Carson by two-tenths of a second. Davis also tied the district standard in the 100, being clocked at 10.2 seconds, equal to Buffalo Gap's Eicky Woodson's time in the district meet three years ago, and he anchored the mile relay team to an easy win and another new district record with a fine 3:33.0 clocking. In the Regional, Davis broke the tape three times, winning the 100 yard dash in 10.4, capturing the 440 yard title in 51.3 and then anchoring the Cardinals winning mile relay team. **In the state finals, Davis took third, being clocked at 51.0 flat, the best time in the country among deaf prepsters,** and placed sixth in the century in 10.5, just .3 of a second off the winning time of 10.2. And the VSD mile relay foursome of Willie Cooley, Donnie Dove, Jimmy Foglesong and Earl Davis was second with a time of 3:32.6, just 2.1 seconds behind first place Fluvanna High, and the 3:32.6 is a new school record and second best among deaf prep schools this year.



STATE CHAMPION AGAIN—Wayland Moon, 6-1, 210-pound junior of South Carolina School for the Deaf, repeated as state 1A champion in the shot put at 51 feet. He was the only deaf prepster to have tossed the 12-pound iron ball over 50 feet two straight years and easily defended his national deaf prep crown in this event.

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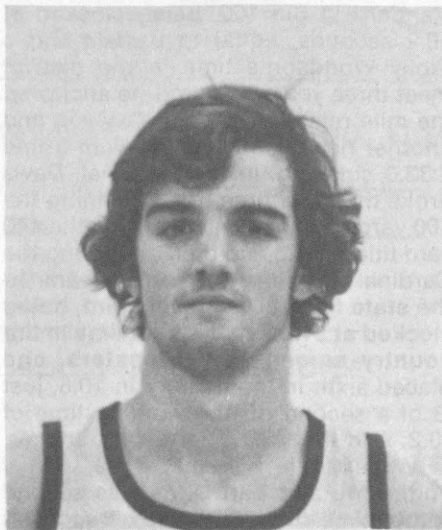
DOUBLE WINNER AGAIN—Florida's 6-6, 200-pound junior, Joey Manning, repeated as National Deaf Prep Champion for second straight year in the pole vault and the discus. Here he sails through the air as he records the best deaf prep pole vault mark of 13 feet in spite of injuries. Manning also collected another first with his 142-6 effort in the discus.

It was a good year for South Carolina deaf lassies. The Green Hornets, coached by Sybil Ayers, took the Conference II-A girls track championship as SCSD's sensational 15-year-old sophomore Della Stephens won the 100, 220 and 440 and Mary Etta Green added firsts in the long jump and high jump. **The SCSD added the Upper State 1A crown to their ledger** by outdistancing second place finisher Lamar High School, 71-64. Stephens won the 200 meter dash in 27.2 and placed first in the 400 meters at 62.05, and Mary Green won the long jump at 16 feet 1/4 inch and finished fourth in the high jump at 4 feet 8 inches. Thirty-six high school teams from the upper state area competed in the meet, in which the top four finishers in each event advanced to the state 1A finals at University of South Carolina in Columbia. And in the state 1A finals the Spartanburg-based school scored 33 points for sixth place as Stephens won the girls 400-meter dash in a fine time of 60.5 and took fifth in the 200-meter dash in 27.01, while Green was third in the long jump with a 16-9½ leap and fifth in the high jump.

Della Stephens is the nation's best female trackster since Suzy Barker of Texas. She did run the 100 meters in 11.4, the 200 meters in 26.1 and the 400 meters in 59.4 for her best times of the year. And her coach said Della ran the 100 meters in 11.4. That's incredible because she could run 100 yards in 10.5. The 11.4 bettered the global mark of 12.3 set by Rita Windbrake of West Germany in 1967 and tied by Marina Mitschke, also of West Germany, in 1977. Della also ran the 100 YARDS for first place in 11.2 in the conference meet. That's also fantastic because

she could run the 100 METERS in 12.1, which would also better the world mark of 12.3.

Maryland, runnerup in girls "make-believe" meet, is indeed very fortunate to have a dedicated coach in Vicki White, a native of New Mexico who received a master's degree in deaf education from Western Maryland. **Her Lady Orioles were UNDEFEATED in eight regular meets and captured second straight Eastern Deaf Prep girls championship.** Miss White won't be back signal calling this fall. As track coach, she is more interested in the upcoming National World Games trials next year in Fulton. She said she has about seven girls with excellent chances of making it. Therefore, she wants to spend the entire year in preparation.



FASTEST DEAF PREP MILER—Dale Campbell, senior of Oregon State School for the Deaf, ran the fastest deaf prep mile run this year with a clocking of 4:38.16.

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The Lady Orioles easily won the mile-relay at the 2nd annual Eastern Deaf Prep track and field championships, with "Deaf Olympian" Sandra Phillips anchoring the last leg. MSD's time of 4:24.6 is a new American Deaf record for women. Other members of the mile foursome were Lorrey Smith (freshman), Jane Locke (sophomore) and Debbie Peters (sophomore). Sandra Phillips is a senior and is now attending Gallaudet College.

Also setting a new American Deaf mark was Mary Randolph, a sophomore from Florida who ran the two miles in 12:58.7.

Donna Fine of Oklahoma was the only deaf prep girl to protect her national title in the 116 yard hurdles, with a world class time of 14.9. Despite injuries, she was able to place first place in the 80-yard hurdles at the Regional meet, but failed to defend her state title as she was runnerup. And her time in this event was 10.9, a new school record. She is our hope for a gold medal in the 100-meter hurdles at the 1981 World Games for the Deaf.

Most of deaf prepsters who placed in this 12th annual national girls meet are seventh graders, eighth graders, freshman and sophomores, especially Della Stephens of South Carolina, Sherri Jackson of Mississippi, Suzanne Mayes of Kentucky, Bobbie Downing of Indiana, Angela Kuehn of Minnesota, Sallie Jordan of Rhode Island, Mary Randolph of Florida, Olvira Chambers of Georgia, Mary Green of South Carolina, Glenda Hart of North Carolina, Scarlet Byers of Arizona and Daphne Wright of North Carolina. And, based on their times and marks, we will probably have the best USA women's track and field team ever in the 1981 World Games for the Deaf.



NATIONAL DEAF PREP GIRLS CHAMPIONS—The Green Hornets of South Carolina School for the Deaf, from left to right: **FRONT ROW:** Angie Smith, Katie Graham, Della Stephens, Janice Glover, Mary Green and Linda Cauthen. **MIDDLE ROW:** Melissa Williams, Theresa De Witt, Cheryl Parker (manager), Sharon King, Tracy Quinn, Maude Westbury and April Huntley. **BACK ROW:** Head Coach Sybil Ayers, Patti Gilliam, Diane Washington, Johnnie White, Wanda Riley, Fiffredia Brown (manager), Sheila Werts, Marnie Reese, Rachel Albus (assistant coach). (Not pictured—Hubert White, assistant coach)

Scarlet Byers, a sophomore, won two first places in the State Class C meet, taking the shot put at 34 feet 7 inches and the discus at 100 feet 7½ inches for a new State C record. She also took fourth place in the 440 yard run and second place in the 880 yard run. She and Angela Kuehn are our best choices for our pentathlon women for the 1981 global meet. **Alesia Greene**, a junior from Florida, was also a state champion, taking first place in the shot put at 36 feet 11¼ inches in the state 1A meet.

Any records set in any state and regional prep track meets will stand a long, long time—like forever.

Beginning next season, several state high school leagues, especially Virginia, will discard yards and go to the metric measuring system.

The National Federation of Track and Field has mandated that all track records be measured in meters by 1981. They really have no choice in the matter. If they want to have national records from their state stand, they have to go to meters. I see no real advantages or disadvantages to moving to meters. The NCAA went to that system a year or two ago with no real problems. It's just something that has to be done.

Most coaches are probably against it deep down inside. But when the National Federation says you go to meters, you go to meters. It's kind of a shame that all of the records have to change. It will be a big adjustment next year to

two. We know the coaches will be looking up just how many feet a two-meter high jump is.

As we noted, a few states have already gone to meters—South Carolina, Florida, Arizona, Oregon and North Dakota. Elsewhere in this sports section is a table of metric conversions.

P.S. Gallaudet College had consistent winners in Greg Warren, a junior from the Fanwood School, in the mile and three-mile runs; William Evans, a senior from Montana, in the pole vault; Matt

Gallo, a senior from Florida, in the 440, and Donald Stewart, a junior from Tennessee in the triple jump.

Warren had a good year in the three mile run. He first broke Terry Lundborg's 1969 Gallaudet record of 15:20.05 when he did 15:05.3 in a triangular meet with Washington College and Western Maryland College. **Greg later broke his own record with 14:47.4 in a dual meet against Catholic University and tied his own mark in a dual meet against Mt. St. Mary's College.** And he ran the fastest mile time in the nation, in 4:24.8. Greg emerged as Gallaudet's best ever cross-country harrier. He broke records left and right during the 1978 season despite the fact that Gallaudet had a 4–8 record. And Warren finished second in NCAA Division III Southeastern Regional Championships and 35th in the national championships in Rock Island, Illinois.

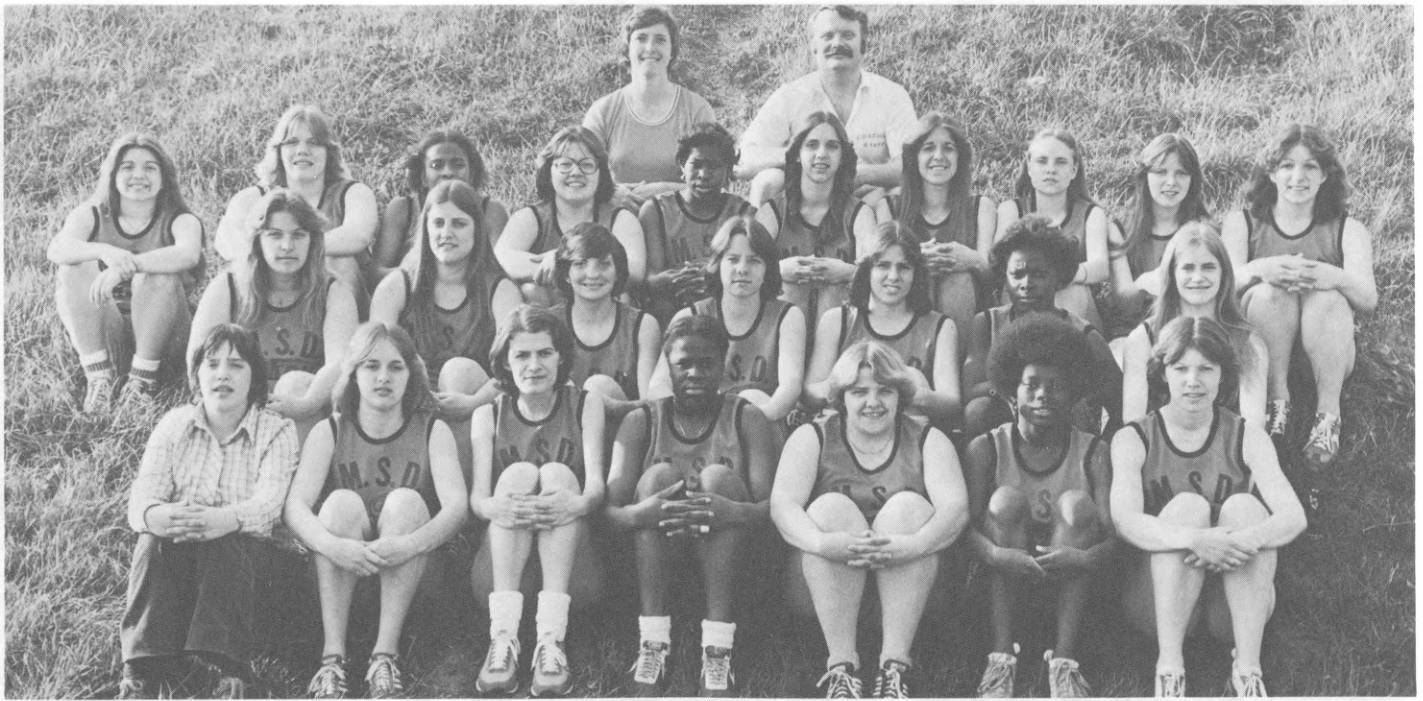
William Evans vaulted 13 feet 6 inches in two different meets, the Gallaudet's best since Joe Michiline in 1969. Evans is an excellent gymnast, and his gymnastic experience helped him to handle himself over the pole vault bar better than ever.

Donald Stewart had better mark in the triple jump than the nation's best deaf prep jumper when he did 43 feet, 4½ inches, and Matt Gallo did 51.2 in the 440 and 50.9 in the 400 meters.

Greg Rohlfing, a "Deaf Olympican" from Nebraska, had pressing duties this year and was NOT able to practice



NATION'S BEST HIGH JUMPER—Olivia Chambers of Georgia School for the Deaf, only a sophomore, was the only deaf prep girl who high jumped five feet this year.



EASTERN DEAF PREP CHAMPIONS AGAIN AND RUNNERUPS IN THE NATION—The Lady Orioles of Maryland School for the Deaf, from left to right: **FIRST ROW**—Cindy Spielman (manager), Rose Wilson, Marie Conway, Vanessa Batson, Cindy Lechner, Norma Long and Sandra Phillips. **SECOND ROW**—Edna Owens, Sheila Lumpkins, Cathy Minnigh, Debbie Cumberland, Lorrey Smith, Stephanie Baker and Juanita Blades. **THIRD ROW**—Mary Diamandis, Dottie Owings, Gwen Gilliam, Peggy Dyer, Vicki Young, Patti Miller, Jane Locke, Cathy Clark, Judy Seigler and Carol Bathory. **FOURTH ROW**: Head Coach Vicki White and Assistant Coach Charles Day.

much. He could do only 53.5 in the 440 as compared to his best of 49.2 in 1977 and also the 880 in 2:01.4, having been below the 2-minute barrier several times in 1977. Head Coach Tom Berg was right when he said that practice is a MUST. Even the world famous 400-800 double Olympic champion Alberto Juantorena of Cuba is having a hard time this season due to lack of training time. He was beaten in both 400 and 800 in the recent Pan Am Games at Puerto Rico.

On the women's side, Gallaudet College had a consistent winner in the javelin in Valerie Dively, a sophomore from Michigan. **She placed first in both Mason-Dixon relays and Mason-Dixon collegiate championships, and her best toss this year was 122 feet, 1 inch, good for FIRST PLACE in the Mason-Dixon Relays.**

And Coach Kay Zaccagnini has a promising runner in Nancy Jordan, a first year student from Colorado. Nancy improved each time she ran in the 220

and the 440, and she did 26.9 in the 220 and 62.7 in the 440.

P.S.: Maryland dethroned St. Mary's as Eastern deaf prep track and field champion in the 16th annual meet for boys. St. Mary's was Eastern winner for eight straight years from 1971 to 1978.

Iowa won Kansas School for the Deaf's third annual girls' invitational trackfest. Seven schools from the Midwest area participated in this meet.



SOUTH CAROLINA'S DELLA STEPHENS is all alone at the finish line in the 400 meter dash at the state 1A finals in a fine time of 60.5. Only a sophomore, she is a world class deaf sprinter, having run the 400 meters in 59.4, the 200 meters in 26.1 and the 100 meters in incredible times of 11.4, 12.1 and 12.4, and even the 100 yards in 11.2.



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37th Mythical National Deaf Prep Track And Field Championships

100-Yard Dash

Nathaniel Riley, Alabama, 10.0; Mike Oxendine, South Carolina, 10.0; Ray Wissing, New Jersey, 10.0; Earl Davis, Virginia, 10.1; Gwayne Davis, Arkansas, 10.3; Scott Thompson, Kansas, 10.3; Albert Jones, Arizona, 10.3; Fred Lange, Illinois, 10.3; John Oliver, Mt. Airy, 10.3; Billy Hunt, Riverside, 10.3; Bob Gosier, Nebraska, 10.3.

220-Yard Dash

Nathaniel Riley, Alabama, 22.5; Larry Rogers, Missouri, 22.6; Mike Oxendine, South Carolina, 22.8; Douglas Stephens, South Carolina, 22.8; Ed Bieniak, St. Mary's, 23.0; Gwayne Davis, Arkansas, 23.2; Oscar Hamilton, Kentucky, 23.2; Bob Gosier, Nebraska, 23.2; George Mancini, Arizona, 23.3.

440-Yard Dash

Earl Davis, Virginia, 51.0; Roy Draper, Missouri, 51.2; Mike Oxendine, South Carolina, 51.2; Ray Wissing, New Jersey, 51.2; Douglas Stephens, South Carolina, 51.5; Lester Burch, Mississippi, 52.5; Scott Thompson, Kansas, 52.8; George Mancini, Arizona, 52.8.

880-Yard Run

Dale Dase, Missouri, 2:02.9; Dale Campbell, Oregon, 2:03.1; Jim Foglesong, Virginia, 2:03.4; Lloyd Weyers, Nebraska, 2:04.8; Willie Cooley, Virginia, 2:05.0; Willie Robinson, Alabama, 2:06.0; Donnie Dove, Virginia, 2:08.3.

Mile Run

Dale Campbell, Oregon, 4:38.16; Lloyd Weyers, Nebraska, 4:38.9; Jonathan Miller, Florida, 4:40.7; Glenn George, Model, 4:44.5; Dan Norling, Minnesota, 4:44.6; Wade Downey, Illinois, 4:46.0; Doug Dickinson, Berkeley, 4:46.5; Thomas Gonzales, Texas, 4:46.6.

Two-Mile Run

Doug Dickinson, Berkeley, 10:17.0; Anthony Johnson, Maryland, 10:29.1; Mike Connolly, New Jersey, 10:34.1; Mike Wray, Oregon, 10:36.44; Ernie Bellerdini, St. Mary's, 10:43.6; Jonathan Miller, Florida, 10:52.7; Scott Chandler, Illinois, 10:55.0; Estevan Altamirano, Arizona, 10:56.98; Glenn George, Model, 10:57.0.

120-Yard High Hurdles

Ronald Chisolm, New Jersey, 14.7 (NEW NATIONAL DEAF PREP RECORD); Gwayne Davis, Arkansas, 14.9; John Shirk, Mt. Airy, 15.3; Steve Rash, North Carolina, 15.5; Mike Petersen, Berkeley, 15.6; Larry Rogers, Missouri, 15.8; Joey Manning, Florida, 16.0; Julius Saylor, North Dakota, 16.0.

180-Yard Low Hurdles

Dwayne Davis, Arkansas, 14.9; Larry Rogers, Missouri, 20.0; Kelvin Moore, Mississippi, 20.86; Freddie Carson, Arkansas, 21.1; Lynn Foley, Arizona, 22.0; Randy Wheeler, Virginia, 22.8; Tony Goodson, North Carolina, 22.9.

330-Yard Intermediate Hurdles

Bruce Price, Berkeley, 40.0; Ronald Chisolm, New Jersey, 40.1; Mike Peterson, Berkeley, 40.5; Mike Hunt, Riverside, 41.4; Michael Baer, Maryland, 42.0; Richard Langlois, Rhode Island, 42.8; Julius Saylor, North Dakota, 43.5; Dale Campbell, Oregon, 43.55; Bobby Taylor, Kentucky, 43.74.

High Jump

Nathaniel Riley, Alabama, 6-3; Eddie Green, St. Mary's, 6-2½; John Shirk, Mt. Airy, 6-2; Dennis Wenster, Rhode Island, 6-1; Randy Wheeler, Virginia, 6-1; Robert Schebaum, Missouri, 6-1; Phil O'Reilly, Fanwood, 6-1; Brian Gardiner, Rome, 6-1; Joey Manning, Florida, 6-0; Pat Kuehn, Minnesota, 6-0; Leroy Dixon, Maryland, 6-0; Darrell Coyle, North Dakota, 6-0; Herb Senning, Berkeley, 6-0.

Long Jump

Dennis Webster, Rhode Island, 21-11½; Nathaniel Riley, Alabama, 21-11; Alan Krangnes, Washington, 21-6; Ed Bienick, St. Mary's, 21-3½; Eddie Green, St. Mary's, 21-2½; Robert Dacus, Alabama, 21-1; Curtis Blakenship, Texas, 20-10; Lynn Foley, Arizona, 20-4½; Bruce Johnson, Florida, 20-3; Bruce Price, Berkeley, 20-1; Erroll Shaw, Michigan, 20-1.

Triple Jump

Dennis Webster, Rhode Island, 43-3½; Mike Peterson, Berkeley, 42-1½; Ed Bieniak, St. Mary's, 41-3; Eddie Green, St. Mary's, 41-2½; Willie Smith, Illinois, 40-5; Jan Marlin, Maryland, 39-6½; John Drew, Virginia, 39-6½.

Pole Vault

Joey Manning, Florida, 13-0; Curtis Blankenship, Texas, 12-4; Leroy Dixon, Maryland, 11-9; Russell Gibson, Florida, 11-6; Mark Stevens, Virginia, 11-6; Doug Reisinger, Maryland, 11-6; Mike Miller, Iowa, 10-6; Steve Ribbeck, Arizona, 10-3; Steven Hudson, Arizona, 10-0; Bobby Ingram, Alabama, 10-0.

Shot Put

Wayland Moon, South Carolina, 51-0; Keith Bryan, Texas, 48-4; Robert Schebaum, Missouri, 47-11; Brian Gardiner, Rome, 47-8½; Walter Draper, Alabama, 46-7; David Zanavich, Michigan, 45-5; Terry Schuler, Florida, 45-4; Jack Barry, Washington, 45-2; Larry Howard, St. Mary's, 45-1½.

Discus

Joey Manning, Florida, 142-6; Terry Schuler, Florida, 138-11¼; Larry Howard, St. Mary's, 132-2; Jack Barry, Washington, 128-0; Joe Schloegl, Michigan, 125-4; Jon Domkowski, Illinois, 125-1; Walter Draper, Alabama, 123-2; Danny Grady, New Mexico, 122-0; John Greeno, Rome, 121-9.

Javelin

Tommy Sullivan, Kansas, 158-2; Jack Barry, Washington, 158-0; Sam Marsh, New Mexico, 147-11½; Dennis Webster, Rhode Island, 141-6½; Keith Catron, Washington, 138-0; Julius Saylor, North Dakota, 131-6; Ralph Bulle, New Jersey, 130-2½.

440-Yard Relay

Alabama (Mike Stewart, Denziel Harris, Nathaniel Riley and Robert Dacus), 44.9; South Carolina, 45.0; Kansas, 45.3; Arizona, 45.43; Riverside, 45.8; Illinois, 46.0; Florida, 46.1; Washington, 46.2; Arkansas, 46.3; Georgia, 46.4; Berkeley, 46.9.

880-Yard Relay

Model (Jesse Isaac, Peter Downey, James Smith, Jesse Wade), 1:33.8; Florida, 1:35.2; Missouri, 1:35.6; Arizona, 1:35.9; Arkansas, 1:36.1; Kansas, 1:36.1; Illinois, 1:36.3; North Carolina, 1:36.9; Kentucky, 1:37.0; Virginia, 1:37.5.

Mile Relay

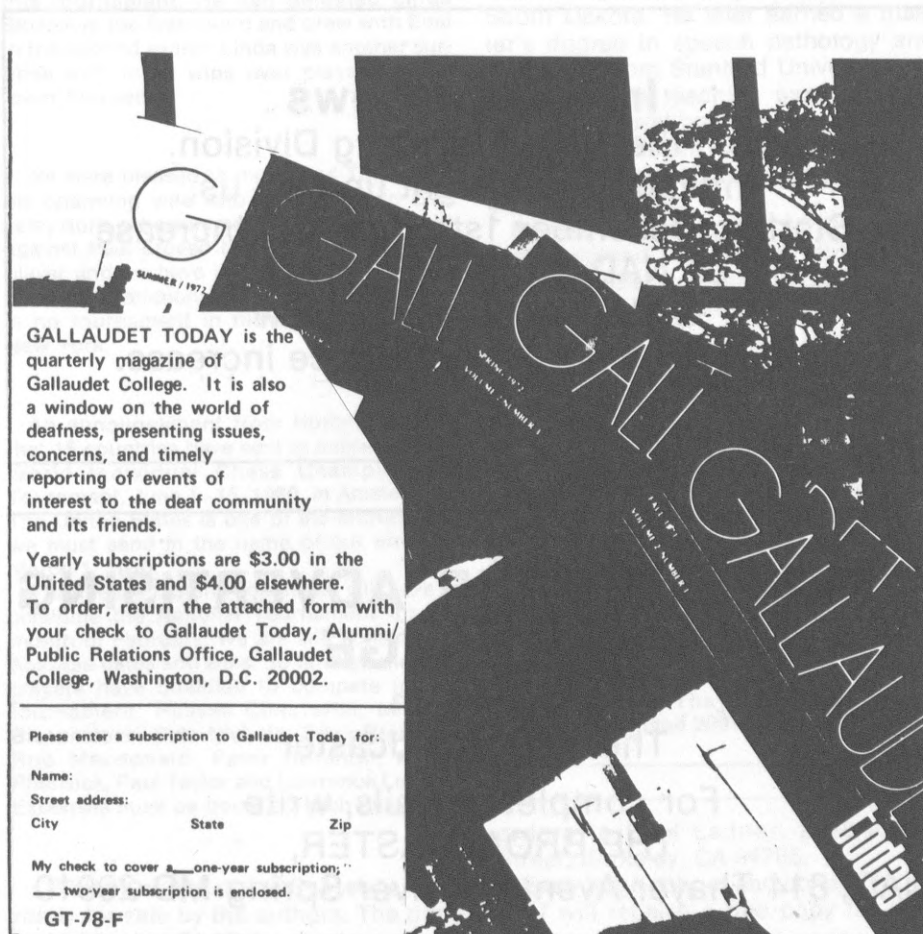
Missouri (Dale Dase, Robert Schebaum, Larry Rogers and Roy Draper), 3:30.5; Virginia, 3:32.3; Washington, 3:33.6; South Carolina, 3:36.1; Kansas, 3:36.3; New Jersey, 3:37.3; Nebraska, 3:39.9; Florida, 3:40.1; Alabama, 3:41.0.

Two-Mile Relay

Iowa (Terry Fitzgerald, Chat Krogman, Mike Bishop, Tim Teff), 8:57.2; Illinois, 9:03.0; Missouri, 9:05.5; Berkeley, 9:15.4; North Dakota, 9:22.3; Kansas, 9:32.6; Maryland, 9:51.1; Oregon, 9:51.55.

TEAM SCORES: Missouri 62 2/5 points, Alabama 50, South Carolina 48, Florida 45 1/3, Berkeley 40, New Jersey 39, Virginia 34 11/15, St. Mary's 34, Rhode Island 26 2/5, Washington 26, Arkansas 24 11/42, Oregon 22, Kansas 20 39/42, Maryland 19 1/3, Texas 16, Model 14, Illinois 13 3/7, Nebraska 12 32/42, Mt. Airy 12 3/7, Arizona 10 3/7, Iowa 10, Mississippi 7, Riverside 6 3/7, New Mexico 6, Rome 5 2/5, North Carolina 4, Michigan 3, North Dakota 3, Minnesota 2, Fanwood 1 2/5, Kentucky 1/3.

Other schools that did not score: Idaho, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Georgia, South Dakota, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Lexington, Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Louisiana, Colorado and Utah.



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GT-78-F

12th Mythical National Girls Deaf Prep Track And Field

Metric Conversion Table

100-Yard Dash
Stella Stephens, South Carolina, 11.2; Sherri Jackson, Mississippi, 11.4; Suzanne Mayes, Kentucky, 11.5; Janet Giles, Model, 11.6; Bobbie Downing, Indiana, 11.7; Donna Fine, Oklahoma, 11.7; Sandra Phillips, Maryland, 11.8; Sandy Veach, Missouri, 11.9; Pam Fields, Arkansas, 12.0; Klesha Chapman, Berkeley, 12.1; Gloria Cole, Arkansas, 12.1.

220-Yard Dash
Bobbie Downing, Indiana, 26.1; Suzanne Mayes, Kentucky, 26.4; Sandra Phillips, Maryland, 26.5; Terri Woughter, St. Mary's, 27.0; Della Phillips, South Carolina, 27.1; Joyce Houghton, Florida, 27.1; Terri Cooper, Missouri, 27.4; Jacqueline Rochester, Model, 27.5; Sandy Veach, Missouri, 27.8; Angela Kuehn, Minnesota, 27.9.

440-Yard Dash
Della Stephens, South Carolina, 59.6; Sandra Phillips, Maryland, 61.7; Angela Kuehn, Minnesota, 63.6; Pattie Miller, Maryland, 64.5; Annie Murphy, Florida, 64.8; Lorrey Smith, Maryland, 64.9; Gwinette Martin, Mississippi, 66.0; Lorraine Crawford, Florida, 66.0; Valerie Sherrill, Model, 66.3; Scarlet Byers, Arizona, 66.4; Pam Fields, Arkansas, 66.1; Stacia Barron, Iowa, 66.5.

880-Yard Run
Angela Kuehn, Minnesota, 2:30.8; Sandra Phillips, Maryland, 2:37.6; Wendy Zampino, Model, 2:42.8; Sallie Jordan, Rhode Island, 2:44.6; Pattie Miller, Maryland, 2:45.0; Scarlet Byers, Arizona, 2:45.5; Laura Fullerton, Arizona, 2:47.48; Audrey Weaver, Iowa, 2:50.69.

Mile Run
Terri Espitia, Texas, 5:59.1; Sallie Jordan, Rhode Island, 6:00.5; Laura Fullerton, Arizona, 6:09.59;

To convert from	100 yards to	100 meters	add	
	220	200	subtract	.1
	440	400	subtract	.3
	880	800	subtract	.7
	120 HH	110 HH	use same time	
	330 IH	300 IH	subtract	.2
	110 HH	100 HH	subtract	.1
	440 Relay	400 Relay	subtract	.2
	880 Relay	800 Relay	subtract	.5
	Mile Relay	1600 Relay	subtract	1.1
	Mile	1,500	divide by	1.08*
	2-Mile	3,000	divide by	1.07**

*Convert mile time to total seconds (e.g., 420 = 260 seconds) and divide by 1.08 and convert total seconds (240.7) back to 4:00.7.

**Use the same procedures as used in converting mile to 1500 meters, but use 1.07 as the divisor.

Opal Gordon, Lexington, 6:10.0; Donna Corcoran, St. Mary's, 6:13.5; Becky Bonheyo, Minnesota, 6:15.0; Carol Vande Kamp, Iowa, 6:15.63; Wendy Sampino, Model, 6:17.0; Darlene Douglas, Missouri, 6:17.7; Julie Bauer, 6:20.0.

Two-Mile Run
Mary Randolph, Florida, 12:58.7 (NEW AMERICAN DEAF RECORD); Tammy Boaz, Oregon, 13:88.5; Donna Corcoran, St. Mary's 13:42.4; Sallie Jordan, Rhode Island, 14:03.0; Opal Gordon, Lexington, 14:36.0; Deborah Yoder, Mt. Airy, 15:12.4; Marie Jordan, Rhode Island, 15:29.3; Ronnebaum, Kansas, 15:44.12; Marie Conway, Maryland, 15:49.0; Julie Bauer, Berkeley, 15:55.0.

110-Yard Hurdles
Donna Fine, Oklahoma, 14.9; Wanda Esquibel, New Mexico, 16.5; Debbie Saavedra, Berkeley, 16.9; Daphne Wright, North Carolina, 17.0; Anita Chilton, Tennessee, 17.4; Teresa Niccum, Indiana, 17.6; Diane Washington, South Carolina, 17.6.

High Jump
Olivia Chambers, Georgia, 5-0; Mary Green, South Carolina, 4-10; Michelle Downer, Oregon, 4-10; Glenda Hart, North Carolina, 4-10; AND 4-8 each, Pattie Miller, Maryland; Jane Locke, Maryland; Marie Eochon, Washington; Joyce Cook, Riverside; Tonie Belle, Tennessee; Bonnie McIntire, Texas; Tracy Quinn, South Carolina.

Long Jump
Sandra Bailey, Georgia, 16-10; Mary Green, South Carolina, 16-9½; Joyce Houghton, Florida, 16-4½; Joyce Grubb, Kentucky, 16-4; Tonie Belle, Tennessee, 15-10; Marie Eochon, Washington, 15-9; Sandy Veach, Missouri 15-9; Wanda Esquibel, New Mexico, 15-8; Daphne Wright, North Carolina, 5-8; Jennifer Body, Mississippi, 15-6; Angela Kuehn, Minnesota, 15-3; Tracy Quinn, South Carolina, 15-3; Jackie Rochester, Model, 15-2.

Shot Put
Rena Primm, St. Mary's, 37-7½; Alesia Greene, Florida, 36-11¼; Bonnie Bodnar, Colorado, 36-6; Scarlet Byers, Arizona, 34-7½; Vickie Lehman, Iowa, 32-1½; Debbie Duff, Riverside, 34-5½; Teresa Cassarez, Arizona, 31-8¾; Angela Kuehn, Minnesota, 31-6; Dottie Owings, Maryland, 30-11½; Patrice Davis, Missouri, 30-3¾; Sheila Lumpkins, Maryland, 30-2; Margaret Beard, Tennessee, 30-0.

Discus
Scarlet Byers, Arizona, 103-10; Ann Pone, North Carolina, 93-0; Alesia Greene, Florida, 92-11¼; Olivia Chambers, Georgia, 90-4; Dottie Owings, Maryland, 89-11½; Rena Primm, St. Mary's, 89-6; Patty Downey, Iowa, 89-1½; Margaret Beard, Tennessee, 88-8¼; Sheila Lumpkins, Maryland, 87-2.

440-Yard Relay
Model (Janet Giles, Crystal Mitchell, Roasa Headen, Jacqueline Rochester), 52.6; South Carolina (Mary Green, Janice Glover, Tracy Quinn, Della Stephens), 52.6; Mississippi, 53.1; Florida, 53-8; Berkeley, 54.0; North Carolina, 54.0; Maryland, 54.9; Tennessee, 55.0; Missouri, 55.1; Indiana, 55.3; Georgia, 55.6.

880-Yard Relay
North Carolina (Bobbie Mitchell, Paula Little; Daphne Wright, Penny Cardwell), 1:53.0; Missouri, 1:54.85; Iowa, 1:57.23; Maryland, 1:58.0; South Carolina, 2:00.6; Indiana, 2:02.8; Minnesota, 2:03.2.

Mile Relay
Maryland (Lorrey Smith, Jane Locke, Debbie Peters, Sandra Phillips), 4:24.6 (NEW AMERICAN DEAF RECORD); Minnesota, 4:33.0; Model, 4:33.5; South Carolina, 4:34.3; Iowa, 4:43.73; Georgia, 4:46.0; Riverside, 4:50.3; Florida, 4:50.9.

TEAM SCORES: South Carolina 51 3/7; Maryland 45 6/7, Florida 37½; North Carolina 29½; Minnesota 25, St. Mary's 25, Georgia 25, Model 25, Arizona 21, Kentucky 18, Rhode Island 16, Mississippi 14, Indiana 13, Oregon 12, Oklahoma 11½, Texas 10 3/7, Iowa 10, Missouri 8½, New Mexico 8, Berkeley 7½, Lexington 6, Colorado 6, Tennessee 4 3/7, Riverside 1¾, Mt. Airy 1, Washington 13/14.

Other schools that did not score: Arkansas, South Dakota, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Louisiana and Rome.

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CHECKMATE!

by
"Loco" Ladner

Far West Chess Tournament

Terry Breckner and Emil Ladner became the co-champions with a score of 3 points each in the Far West Tournament August 31, September 1, 1979, at the California Association of the Deaf Convention in Oakland. Roderick Macdonald was the runnerup with 2½ points, followed by Linda Slovic. Other players were Eddie and Joanne Jauregui, Tim Brill and Onnie Burns.

Trophies were donated by the CAD Convention Committee and the NAD Committee on Silent Chess.

Here is the game between the two legally blind deaf players:

White: Breckner

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-QB3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4. NxP | N-B3 |
| 5. N-QB3 | P-Q3 |
| 6. B-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 7. B-N3 (a) | B-K2 |
| 8. B-K3 | O-O |
| 9. P-B3 (b) | P-QR3 |
| 10. Q-Q2 | N-QR4 |
| 11. P-N4 | NxB |
| 12. RPxN (c) | P-Q4 |
| 13. P-K5 | N-Q2 |
| 14. P-B4 | P-KR3 |

Black: Macdonald

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 15. O-O-O | B-N5 |
| 16. N/4-K2 | Q-R4 |
| 17. K-N1 | N-B4 (d) |
| 18. BxN | QxB |
| 19. Q-Q4 | B-Q2 |
| 20. P-R4 | QR-B1 |
| 21. QxQ | BxQ |
| 22. N-Q4 | P-QN4 |
| 23. P-R5 | P-N5 |
| 24. N/3-K2 | P-R4 |
| 25. P-B5 | KR-K1 |
| 26. PxP | PxP |
| 27. N-B4 | BxN |
| 28. RxB | R-B3 |
| 29. N-N6 (e) | R-B2 |
| 30. R-B1 | B-N4 |
| 31. R-B2 | R-KB2 |
| 32. R/4-B4 | RxR |
| 33. RxR | B-K7 |
| 34. K-B1 | R-Q1 (f) |
| 35. K-Q2 | B-N4 |
| 36. P-B3 | PxP |
| 37. PxP | R-QN1 |

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 38. K-K3 | R-B2 (g) |
| 39. R-B8 + | K-R2 |
| 40. R-R8 | Checkmate |

Comments by the Chess Editor:

- Prefer P-QR3 or B-Q3 to save this Bishop.
- P-B4 seems stronger.
- BPxP is possibly better.
- Threatens N-K5.
- This Knight becomes a thorn in Black's side and restricts the Black Monarch.
- This proved to be a wasted move. Better was R-N1.
- Loses outright—a grievous oversight on Black's part but his game is not promising. If 38... K-R2; 39. R-B8, RxR; 40. NxR +, K-N1; 41. NxP, B-Q2; 42. N-B4, BxP in White's favor as his King is active while Black's is tied down.

Rod Macdonald has been unknown to us until he proved to be a very strong player in this tournament. He had defeated Linda Slovic in the first round and drew with Emil in the second round. Linda was another surprise with three wins over players in the lower brackets.

* * *

We were pleased to meet Paul Taylor and his charming wife who were living in Berkeley during the summer months. Our games against Paul proved him to be an excellent player and we have invited him to enter the National Championship Tournament as there is no tournament in his area—Rochester, New York.

* * *

An announcement from Holland reveals that 15 countries have sent in entries for the World Individual Chess Championship Tournament, June 1–15, 1980, in Amsterdam. The United States is one of the entries, and we must send in the name of our entry by March 1, 1980.

This means that the committee will have to schedule the National Tournament for the month of February. We are still considering possible dates and sites. So far the following players have qualified to compete in this tournament: Russell Chauvenet, Michael Bienenstock, Dale Nichols, Terry Breckner, Rod Macdonald, Peter Hershon, Anton Phensick, Paul Taylor and Lawrence Leitson. Expenses must be borne by each player.

* * *

"Silent Knights of the Chessboard" is ready for sale by the authors. The price is \$5.00 plus \$1.00 for postage. Send

Dr. Castle Promoted To RIT Vice President

Dr. William E. Castle was promoted, effective September 4, 1979 to vice president at Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT), according to an announcement by President M. Richard Rose. Dr. Castle, who has served as dean and director of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf (NTID) since July 1977, has been at NTID since it opened in 1968.

"Dr. Castle's long history of service to the traditions and programs that make RIT's education programs unique, ideally suits him for this important broadened role in developing and carrying out Institute policies," said Dr. Rose.

Dr. Castle will continue to administer the day-to-day operation of the federally funded NTID program as its director and also will serve as chief institutional liaison with the executive and legislative branches of the Federal government and with national and international constituencies related to deafness. Selection of a dean to succeed Dr. Castle in that role will be concluded in the near future.

A native of Warrentown, South Dakota, Dr. Castle obtained his undergraduate degree in 1951 from Northern State Teacher College, in Aberdeen, South Dakota. He later earned a master's degree in speech pathology and audiology from Stanford University. He had extensive teaching experience at the college level before coming to NTID in 1968 as assistant to the vice president and director of NTID's Division of Instructional Affairs.

He was named dean of NTID in 1969, and assumed the title of director in 1977. His wife, Dr. Diane L. Castle, is an associate professor of audiology at NTID.

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Cover with WFD Congress emblem and cancellation resembling the stamp design but no stamp-VERY RARE-(only 3)	Open for bid
Special! First Day Cover, both stamped and cancelled, with the WFD Bureau members' signatures (only 3)	Open for bid
Plastic bag with WFD Congress symbol (only 5)	\$ 1.00 each
WFD Congress Pin—Beautiful!	\$ 1.50 each
Special box of match boxes with various 1980 Olympic designs (Russian) (only 1)	Open for bid
Box of various 1980 Olympics pins (only 2)	Open for bid

Bids must be sealed and postmarked no later than November 1, 1979. Bid for any single item must be \$5.00 or higher. Orders and bids must be sent separately. All the incomes will be donated to the NAD International Relations Fund. Full tax deduction.

Priced items may be ordered only against payment. Make checks payable to NAD International Relations Fund.

Send to: Yerker Andersson/NAD International Relations Committee
240 10th Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Christmas In September At the N.A.D.

Why not begin Christmas shopping early and order some of our new gift items.

Tote Bags

I Love You Tote Bag—Tan and Brown bag with brown I Love You design

Price	Quantity	Size	Total
5.00			

I Really Love You Tote Bag—Sign-A-Tee—Natural color, heavy duty canvas bag with black cat design. The tails of the cats form the sign for I Really Love You.

8.99			
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Charms—Beautiful I love you hand available in:

Pewter	4.00
Gold Plated	6.00
Sterling Silver	8.00

Note Paper

World of Love Notes—I Love You sign circling the globe. Brown design on beige paper. 25 sheets and envelopes.

3.50			
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I Love You Note Paper & Envelopes—I Love You Gift Co. This note paper is 3 1/4" by 8" and contains 20 printed sheets, 20 plain sheets and 20 envelopes. They are printed red or ivory.

5.00			
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Note Pads—200 sheets each
I Love You-Beige Paper

2.25			
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"Happy Hands, Happy Hearts"—Gold Paper

2.25			
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"Let Your Fingers Do the Talking"—Blue

2.25			
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"Stop Noise Pollution—Use Sign Language"—Green

2.25			
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I Love You symbol with caption "It's a Sign of the Times"—Tan

2.25			
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Posters

Manual Alphabet Poster. I Love You Gift Co. Colorful 21" x 25 1/2" poster featuring unique characters performing each letter of the manual alphabet.

2.25			
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World of Hands—Sign-A-Tee.

Beautiful black and white poster 16" x 20" depicting woodland scene. All of the people, animals, and wildlife are illustrated by their sign.

5.00			
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T-Shirts—New designs and colors! All shirts are 50% cotton and 50% polyester. Available in small (34-36), medium (38-40), and large (42-44).

Zoom—Sign-A-Tee. Orange shirt with the word zoom printed in black going up the shirt. Sign for zoom is below the word.

4.99			
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Far Out—Sign-A-Tee. Tan shirt with word far out printed in black. Sign for far out is above the word.

4.99			
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I Really Luv Ya!—Sign-A-Tee. Bright yellow shirt with adorable monkey making the sign for I Really Love You.

4.99			
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World of Hands—Sign-A-Tee. Bright yellow shirt with black printed woodland scene. All of the people, animals, and wildlife are illustrated by their sign.

4.99			
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I Love You—Sign-A-Tee. Unique I Love You design on a blue shirt—the sign for each word is illustrated instead of using the usual I Love You symbol.

4.99			
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Cats and More Cats—Sign-A-Tee. Red shirt with black cats whose tails form the sign for I Really Love You.

Price	Quantity	Size	Total
4.99			

Bumper Stickers

I Love You Bumper sticker 14" x 3 1/4"—I Love You symbol plus inscription—the universal sign for I Love You.

1.00			
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NAD Bumper sticker 14 1/2" x 3 1/4"—Red, white, and blue with NAD logo and smiley face and inscription "Learn Sign Language".

1.00			
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Let Your Fingers Do the Talk'n—Blue bumper sticker 8" x 4" with Let Your (in words) Fingers (in fingerspelling) Do the Talk'n (in words).

.75			
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Books

You've Got A Song—Donna Gadling. Sign Language song book which includes music, words and sign language interpretation. Contains such popular songs as You've Got a Friend, You Light Up My Life, Sunshine on My Shoulders and 5 others

2.00			
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Lift up Your Hands—Donna Gadling. Ms. Gadling's first sign language song book includes inspirational and patriotic songs such as, America the Beautiful, God Bless America, Let There Be Peace on Earth, Day by Day and five others.

2.00			
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Island of Silence—Carolyn Brimley Norris. Suspense, romance, and adventure fill this novel about a young woman, her deaf sister and a recently deafened young war veteran who find themselves victims of a family feud.

2.50			
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Sound of Silence—Judith Richards. A gripping mystery story in which a woman discovers that the son she thought dead at birth is actually alive and living as a silent recluse in the basement of her mother's home. When all of her efforts to communicate with him fail, she turns to her deaf handyman for help. It is he who brings about the novel's stirring climax.

5.95			
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Shipping Charges

Under \$2.00 add \$.50; \$2.00-\$10.00 add \$1.00; \$11.00-\$20.00 add \$2.00; \$21.00-\$50.00 add \$3.00; \$51.00-\$100 add \$4.00; \$100.00 and up \$5.00

Total Order	Shipping Charges +	Total

Mail order to:
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Ship to _____
name

address

city state zip code

CHURCH DIRECTORY
and
CLUB DIRECTORY ADS

Current rate: \$12.00 per year (11 insertions), payable in advance. Send orders to Editor, THE DEAF AMERICAN, 6374 Kingswood Drive, Indianapolis, Indiana 46256.

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

At the crossroads of America . . .

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
1175 W. Market St., Akron, Ohio 44313

Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:45 a.m.; and 7:00 p.m.; Bible Study, Wednesday, 7:00 p.m. Special services for the deaf.

Rev. John K. Sederwall, pastor, (216) 836-5530 TTY (216) 836-5531 Voice.

HURTING? God Cares for the Deaf.

BETHEL TEMPLE FOR THE DEAF
of the Assemblies of God

327 S. Smithville Rd., Dayton, Ohio 45403

Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship Hour, 10:45 a.m.; Gospel Hour, 6:30 p.m.

All services in Total communication.

Rev. Fred E. Gravatt, Pastor

513-253-3119 TTY (Office)

513-254-4709 TTY (Residence)

When in Baltimore, welcome to . . .

DEAF ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH
3302 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md. 21218

Sun. 9:45-11:00 a.m., 7:30 p.m.; Wed., 7:30 p.m.

Rev. Bruce E. Brewster, pastor. Phone 467-8041

Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth and the life."—John 14:6

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Renton, Washington

1032 Edmonds Ave., N.E., Renton, Wash.
98055

Pastor, Dr. Sam A. Harvey; Associate Pastor to the Deaf, Fred H. DeBerry. Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Morning Worship, 11:00 a.m. (Interpreting for the Deaf). Evening Worship, 7:00 p.m. (Interpreting for the Deaf)

APPLEWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH
Denver, Colorado

11200 W. 32nd Ave. Wheat Ridge, Colo.
80033

Rev. Gary Shoemaker, Minister to the Deaf
Separate services in Deaf Chapel at 10:50 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

Worship With Us

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

529 Convention St., Baton Rouge, La. 70821
Separate services in the Deaf Chapel, third floor, Palmer Memorial Bldg. Sunday School, 9:00 a.m., for all ages. Worship services, 10:30 a.m.

Telephone (504) 383-8566 (Voice or TTY)

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Corner Cleveland & Osceola, Downtown
Clearwater, Fla.

Services interpreted for the deaf

9:30 a.m., Sunday School; 11:00 a.m., Morning
Worship; 11:00 a.m., Live Color-TV-Channel 10

Come and learn God's word at . . .

HILLVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH

7300 Greenly Dr., Oakland, Calif. 94605

Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship, 11 a.m. & 7 p.m.;
Training hour, 6 p.m.; Wed. Bible and prayer,
7:30 p.m.

Interpreters: Arlo Compher, Shirley Compher

Pastor: James L. Parker, B. S., M. Div., Th. M.

Phone (415) 569-3848 or 635-6397

WEALTHY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF

811 Wealthy Street, S.E., Grand Rapids,
Mich.

Rev. Roger Kent Jackson, pastor
Sunday: 10:00 & 11:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
Wed.: 7:00 p.m. Prayer & Bible Study
Deaf Missionary Outreaches of our Church:
Christian Captioned Films for the Deaf
Christian Literature for the Deaf
Christian Outreach for the Deaf

BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH

4601 West Ox Road, Fairfax, Va. 22030

Pastor: B. W. Sanders

703-631-1112

All services interpreted for the deaf.

When in Greater Atlanta, Visit
COLONIAL HILLS BAPTIST CHURCH
2130 Newnan Ave., East Point, Georgia
30344

All services signed for the deaf. Sunday services
11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Take Highway 166—Main
Street Exit. Phone 404-753-7025.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF LAKEWOOD
DEAF CHAPEL

5336 Arbor Rd., Long Beach, CA 90808

John P. Fatticci, Pastor to the Deaf
Sunday 9:00 & 10:45 a.m.; Wednesday 7:00 p.m.
Pastor signs and speaks at the same time. Usually
the first Sunday of the month—Communion and
worship with the hearing and deaf at 10:45 a.m. at
the front of the big church.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
217 Dill Ave., Frederick, Maryland

Robert F. Woodward, pastor
David M. Denton, interpreter
9:45 a.m., Sunday School for deaf
11:00 a.m., Morning worship service
interpreted for the deaf
A cordial welcome is extended

Visiting The Sarasota, Fla. Area?

Welcome to . . .

SOUTHSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH
2035 Magnolia St.

(Off of the 3200 Block of South Hwy. 41)

Services Interpreted for the Deaf

Sundays at 11:00 A.M. & 7:30 P.M.

When in Indiana's capital . . .

Visit Central Indiana's largest Deaf Department at
INDIANAPOLIS BAPTIST TEMPLE
2635 South East St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Central Indiana's largest Sunday School, located
behind K-Mart on South 31
Deaf Chapel Hour 10:00 a.m.; Sunday eve 7:30 p.m.
services interpreted.

Dr. Greg Dixon, Pastor

Church office phone (317) 787-3231 (TTY)

When in St. Augustine, Florida, Welcome To

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
110 Masters Drive, St. Augustine, Fla.

Interpreters for the deaf at the 11:00 a.m.
worship service

Rev. Carl Franklin, pastor

When in Washington, D.C., worship at . . .

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF
8th & H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.
20001

Sunday School, 9:30 a.m. Worship, 10 a.m.

Francis C. Higgins, leader, 937-2507

22ND STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

6620 E. 22nd Street, Tucson, Arizona 85710
Phones 298-2850 and 886-6702

Pastor: Charles E. Pollard

Interpreters: Murray and Nancy Machen
Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship services, 11:00 a.m.
and 7:00 p.m. All services interpreted for the deaf,
including all music.

Anyone traveling to or through Tucson will find a
cordial welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
14200 Golden West St., Westminster,
Calif. 92683

Sunday morning Bible study, 9:30 worship, 11:00.
Sunday night Christian life studies, 6:00; worship
service, 7:00.

Recreation and social calendar on request.

Pastor, Robert D. Lewis

Church phone 714-894-3349

Worship and serve with us at

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
510 West Main Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning worship
11:00 a.m.; Training Union 6:00 p.m. Evening wor-
ship 7:00 p.m.

A Full Church Program for the Deaf

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH

16th and Hickory, Pine Bluff, Ark.

"In the heart of Pine Bluff for the hearts
of people!"

You are invited to worship with us at 9:45 in Sunday
School and 10:55 in Worship. Join us for lunch on
the second Sunday of each month—a special fellow-
ship for the deaf. Evening worship, 7:00; Wednesday
services, 7:00.

Mrs. Leroy Spillyards, Interpreter

Anton C. Uth, Pastor

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Visit the fast growing Deaf Department of
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF RIVERDALE
Maryland's largest Sunday School, 3 blocks west of
Baltimore-Washington Pkwy.

6200 Riverdale, Riverdale, Md.

Sunday School 9:45 a.m.; Deaf Chapel Hour, 11:00
a.m. All other services interpreted.

Dr. R. Herbert Fitzpatrick, Pastor

Church office phone 277-8850

COLUMBIA BAPTIST CHURCH

103 West Columbia Street
Falls Church, Virginia 22046

The Deaf Department invites you to attend Sunday
School at 9:45 a.m. Worship services at 11:00 a.m.
and 7:30 p.m. interpreted for the deaf.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH
Derry Rd., Rte. 102, Hudson, N.H. 03051

Pastor: Arlo Elam

Interpreters: Frank and Carol Robertson

603-883-4850 TTY or voice

All services interpreted for deaf. Sunday: Bible
Study at 9:45 a.m.; worship at 11:00 a.m. and 6:00
p.m. Wednesday: Evening service 7:00 p.m.

Catholic

Roman Catholic

Immaculate Conception Parish
177 S. York Rd., Elmhurst, Ill. 60126

Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,

TTY 815-727-6411

All welcome to signed Mass Service at 9:00 a.m., 2nd
and 4th Sundays, September through June.

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI
CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CENTER
FOR THE DEAF

Archdiocese of Washington, D.C.
7202 Buchanan Street, Landover Hills, Mary-
land 20784

Phone: Voice or TTY 301-459-7464 (or 65)

Mass every Sunday 11:30 a.m.

Fr. Jay Krouse, Director

Mrs. Jan Daly, Director of Rel. Ed.

NEW ORLEANS CATHOLIC DEAF CENTER
721 St. Ferdinand St., New Orleans, La.
70117

(504) 949-4413 24-Hour Answering Service
Office: Monday through Friday, 8:30 to 4:30

Movie: Friday 7:30 to midnight (Hall)

Mass Saturday, 7 p.m., at St. Gerard Parish for the
Hearing Impaired, followed by social.

Socials: Saturday, 8 p.m. to midnight (Hall)

Hall: 2824 Dauphine Street, Phone (504) 943-7888.

24-Hour Educational Service (504) 945-4121

24-Hour TTY News Service (504) 945-7020

Rev. Paul H. Desrosiers

**INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC DEAF
ASSOCIATION, CANADIAN SECTION**
National Pastoral Centre, Holy Name Church
71 Gough Ave., Toronto, Ontario,
M4K 3N9 Canada

Moderator, Rev. B. Dwyer
Mass each Sunday, 1:00 p.m.; religious
instruction each Saturday, 1:30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S DEAF CENTER
8245 Fisher, Warren, Mich. 48089
TTY (313) 758-0710

Moderators: Rev. Gary Bueche
Sister Dolores Beere, MHS
Mass every Sunday at noon

ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH
2500 W. Avenue 33, Los Angeles, CA 90065.
Masses are celebrated every Sunday at 11:00 a.m. in
the sign language. Socials immediately follow in the
hall.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH
Maywood Way and "C" St., Oxnard, CA
93034.

Mass is celebrated each third Sunday of the month
at 2:30 p.m. in the sign language.

ST. BARNABAS' MISSION TO THE DEAF
at St. John's Church, Norwood Parish
6701 Wisconsin Ave., Chevy Chase, MD
20015

Services every Sunday, 10 a.m. For information,
write or call Barbara Stevens, 10317 Royal Rd.,
Silver Spring, MD 20903, TTY (home) 301-439-3856,
(office) 202-447-0560.

**MOTHER OF PERPETUAL HELP
CHURCH OF THE DEAF**

5215 Seward Street, Omaha, NB 68104

Moderator, Rev. James Vance, C.S.S.R.
Phone-TTY (402) 558-4214 (24 hr. answering) Mass
every Sunday at 10 a.m. Rolls and coffee after mass.
Dinner every 1st Sunday of month. Holy Days and
first Fridays, Mass, 7 p.m.

Church of Christ

ROCKVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST
1450 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville,
MD. 20850

Sunday Class, 10:00 a.m.; Worship Services,
11:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m.
Minister: Don Browning
Interpreter: Don Garner

HUBER HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST
4925 Fishburg Rd., Dayton, Ohio 45424

Signed Bible Classes and Worship Services
Bible Classes-Sunday 9:30 a.m.; Wednesday 7:30
p.m.; Worship Services-Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 6:00
p.m.

FAITH CHURCH

A United Church of Christ
23W371 Armitage Ave., Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137
Service at 10:30 each Sunday
Minister: Rev. Gerald W. Rees

When in Idaho, visit...

TWIN FALLS CHURCH OF CHRIST
2002 Filer Avenue East, Twin Falls, Idaho
Bible Study, 10:00 a.m.; Worship, 10:55 & 6 p.m.
Preacher: David Foulke
Interpreters: Jim and Sheila Palmer

ECHO MEADOWS CHURCH OF CHRIST
2905 Starr Ave., Oregon, Ohio 43616

Adjacent to Toledo on Eastside. Get off I-280 at Starr
Avenue exit—approx. 2 mi. straight east.
Bellamy H. Perkins, Deaf Minister
Three Hearing Interpreters
Funerals, weddings, counseling, Minister available
for services in your town. Deaf chapel separate from
hearing. Minister available to help you.
Visitors warmly welcome.

When in Rockford, Illinois, welcome to
CALVARY CHURCH OF CHRIST
5455 Charles, St., Rockford, Ill. 61108
A non-denominational Christian Church. Signed
Bible Studies Sunday, 9 a.m. Interpreted weekly
services, 10 a.m., 7 p.m.

ALL SAINT'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF

Cathedral of the Incarnation
36 Cathedral Ave., Garden City, N.Y. 11530
Communion service and fellowship, Cathedral Hall
Chapel, every 4th Sunday, 3 p.m. Interpreted morn-
ing services—Feast Days. July and August third
Sundays—Cathedral.

In Los Angeles area, worship at...

MAYWOOD CHURCH OF CHRIST
5950 Heliotrope Circle
Maywood, California 90270

Sunday class 9:30 a.m., Worship service 10:30 a.m.,
6 p.m. Wednesday Bible study 7 p.m.
Bob Anderson, Minister (213) 583-5328
Restoring Undenominational Christianity
Worship, 11:00; Evening Service, 7:00

When in Nashville area, welcome to...

CENTRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST
145 Fifth Avenue, North, Nashville, TN,
37219

Bible study, 9:45 a.m.; worship, 10:50 a.m. and 6
p.m. Wednesday Bible study, 7:30 p.m.
Frank Rushing, Deaf Minister
Office (615) 255-3807—Home (615) 361-0530,
Both TTY or Voice
"Promoting Christianity Among the Deaf"

Episcopal

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St. Michael's Church
Killeen Park, Colonie, New York
Each 2nd and 4th Sunday
2:00 p.m.

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833 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53233
(414) 271-1340 TTY & Voice

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Wm. R. Newby, AHC

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Dennison Ave. & West 33rd St.,
Cleveland, Ohio

Vicar: The Rev. Jay L. Croft
482 Orlando Ave., Akron, Ohio 44320
TTY 216-0864-2865

**THE EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE OF THE
DEAF IN THE UNITED STATES**

Welcomes you to worship with us at any of our 75
churches across the nation.

For information or location of the church nearest
you, consult your telephone directory or write to:

The Ven. Camille Desmarais, President
2201 Cedar Crest Drive

or

The Rev. Robert H. Grindrod, Secretary
504 West Hanover Street
Hanover, Pennsylvania 17331

**ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL
MISSION FOR THE DEAF**

Second Sunday each month, 7:00 p.m.; at the Epis-
copal Church of Saint Mark the Evangelist.

1750 East Oakland Park Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33334

The Reverend Charles Folsom-Jones, Pastor
TTY 305-563-4508

When in Denver, welcome to
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1160 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado
Tel. 534-8678

Open every Sunday at 10 a.m.
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Edward Gray

The oldest church for the deaf
in the United States

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Episcopal

426 West End Ave., near 80th St.
Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday

The Rev. Columba Gilliss, OSH
Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.
New York, N.Y. 10024

ALL SOULS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Rev. Roger Pickering, Vicar

When in historic Philadelphia, a warm welcome to
worship with us! Services every Sunday, 1:30 p.m.
St. Stephen's Church, 10th below Market, in Center
City, Philadelphia.

EPISCOPAL DEAF IN VIRGINIA

St. Paul's Episcopal Church
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Richmond, Virginia 23219

Services at 10:00 a.m. every Sunday. Voice and TTY
(804) 643-3589.

St. Martin's Episcopal Church
1333 Jamestown Rd.
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Special ministry for hearing-impaired visitors to Colo-
nial Williamsburg, Busch Gardens and nearby vaca-
tion sites. 24-Hour voice and TTY (804) 253-0797.
The Rev. David J. Tetrault, Vicar with the Deaf

When in Rochester, N.Y., welcome to

EPHPTHATHA EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF THE DEAF

St. Mark's & St. John's Episcopal Church
1245 Culver Road (South of Empire Blvd.)
Rochester, New York 14609

Services 9 a.m. every Sunday
Contact: The Rev. Alvin Burnworth
Voice or TTY 315-247-1436

Lutheran

OUR SAVIOR LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF

Meeting in the Gloria Dei Chapel of the
Lutheran School for the Deaf
6861 E. Nevada, Detroit, Mich. 48234
Worship at 10:30 every Sunday
(9:00 a.m., June, July, August)
Rev. Clark R. Bailey, Pastor
Phone (313) 751-5823

When in Minneapolis, welcome to...

BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF

2901 38th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406
Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

We are happy to greet you at...

EMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH
2822 E. Floradora, Fresno, Calif. 93703

S. S. Class for Deaf Children, 9:15 a.m.;
Every Sunday; Bible Class, 9:15 a.m.; Worship Ser-
vice, 10:30 a.m. (interpreted).

Stanley Quebe, pastor; Clarence Eisberg, as-
sociate pastor, phone 209-485-5780.

Need help? Want to hear good news? Visit
ST. MARK LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF

421 W. 145 St., N.Y., N.Y. 10031
Sun. worship 2 p.m.—June-Aug. 1 p.m.
Bible Class and Sunday School 3:30 p.m.
Rev. Kenneth Schnepf, Jr., pastor
Home Phone (914) 375-0599

Visiting New York "Fun" City?
**ST. MATTHEW LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
41-01 75th St., Elmhurst (Queens), N.Y. 11373

11:00 a.m. Sunday Worship (10:00 a.m. June-July-August)
Rev. Frederick Anson, Pastor
212-335-8141 or 516-248-2357 Voice or TTY
1 block from IND-74th St./Roosevelt Ave.
and IRT-74th St. Subways

In Indianapolis it's...
PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
4201 North College Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205
Worship with Us every Sunday at 10:30 A.M.
Total Communication Services.
Pastor Marlow J. Olson
TTY & Voice (317) 283-2623

Welcome to...
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Worship every Sunday at 9:30 a.m.
One block north of Stark on 47th
503-256-9598, Voice or TTY
Rev. Shirrel Petzoldt, Pastor

Welcome to...
**PILGRIM LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
3801 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64114
Worship every Sunday, 11:00 a.m.
Walter Uhlig, pastor, Phone 561-9030

You are welcome to worship at...
**HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
101 N. Beaumont, St. Louis, Mo. 63103
Just west of Rodeway Inn, Jefferson Ave.
Worship every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
TTY (314) 725-8349
Rev. Martin A. Hewitt, pastor

**PRINCE OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
205 N. Otis, St. Paul, Minn.
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
Summer services every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
Rev. Wm. Lange, pastor
TTY 644-2365, 644-9804
Home 724-4097

When in Central Texas, be sure to visit at...
JESUS LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
1307 Newton Ave., Austin, TX 78704
Worship every Sunday at 10:30 a.m.; Sunday School during school year at 9:30 a.m.
Rev. Richard Reinap, Pastor
TTY and voice (512) 422-1715; home TTY and voice (512) 441-1636.
Just across the street from TSD.

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OF THE DEAF**
2447 East Bay Drive, Clearwater, Florida
(Between Belcher and Highway 19)
A church of the deaf, by the deaf, for the deaf. Our services are conducted in sign language by the pastors. Services 1st Sunday, 2:00 p.m.; 3rd Sunday, 7:00 p.m. TTY and Voice—531-2761.
Rev. Frank Wagenknecht, pastor; Rev. Gary Bomberger, associate

DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
15000 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, Florida 33504
Phones (with TTY): Ch. 688-0312 or 651-6720
or 621-8950

Every Sunday:
Bible Class 10:00 A.M.
Worship Service 11:00 A.M.
Ervin R. Oermann, pastor
Paul G. Consoer, lay minister

In North New Jersey meet friends at
**ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN
CHURCH FOR THE DEAF**
510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.
Newark, N.J. 07104
(Bus No. 27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)
Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.
Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor
Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

**ST. PAUL'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
OF GREATER HARTFORD**
679 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th Thursday at 7:00 p.m.
ST. GEORGE'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
74 Federal St., New London, Conn.
Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at 10:00 a.m.; Fellowship Guild, 1st Saturday at 7:30 p.m.
ASCENSION MISSION FOR THE DEAF
1882 Post Rd., Darien, Conn.
Services: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sunday at 2:00 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th Saturday at 7:30 p.m.
The Rev. Ray Andersen, Vicar
Episcopal Missions for the Deaf of Conn.
23 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, Ct. 06107
TTY (and voice) (203) 561-1144

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH
3520 John Street (Between Texas and Norvella Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513
Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 2:00 to 2:30 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)
Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

**CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF
(Non-Denominational)**
Meets in First Christian Church building each Sunday.
**Scott and Mynster Streets
Council Bluffs, Iowa**
Bible School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:30 a.m.
Duane King, Minister
Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OFFICE
430 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill. 69435
Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
TTY 815-727-6411
All in Joliet area welcome to signed Mass Service at 10:45 a.m., 3rd Sunday, September through June.

When in Allentown, Pa., welcome to
LEHIGH VALLEY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
121 South 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
Services held every fourth Sunday of the month except July and August at 3:00 p.m.
An Interdenominational Deaf Church
Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public Relations

**METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH
OF LOS ANGELES**
1050 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday worship services,
11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., signed.

Interdenominational
SALEM DEAF FELLOWSHIP
Meets in THE CHAPEL rented from the First Free Methodist Church, 4455 Silverton Road (enter off 45th).
Salem, Oregon 97303
Pastor William M. Erickson, Director
Voice/MCM (503) 581-1874
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.; worship 11:00 a.m. We are a cooperative ministry for the deaf by the churches of Salem. We welcome you to study, worship and fellowship with us.

AMERICAN MISSIONS TO THE DEAF, INC.
Rev. C. Ray Roush, Chairman
P.O. Box 424, State Line, Pa. 17263
TTY 717-597-8800

World's only independent, fundamental Deaf Mission Board—for and by the deaf. Deaf Evangelists for your church. Foreign missionaries to the deaf. Gospel magazine, "Hearing Hearts." Overhead transparencies for loan. Tracts and Bible Studies for the deaf. Write for more information.

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201 W. 13th St. (at 7th Ave.)
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212-242-1212
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Duane Methodist Church, 13th and
Seventh Ave., 7:00 p.m. signed.
Everyone is, naturally, welcome.

United Methodist

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OF THE DEAF**
1413 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210
Sunday Worship 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00
Rev. Tom Williams, minister
A place of worship and a place of service.
All are welcome.

**FOREST PARK UNITED METHODIST
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Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; church service, 11:00 a.m.
Tuesday evenings, captioned movies
Pastor Edward Vaughn
484-6696 (TTY and voice)

When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.,
worship at
**WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST
CHURCH FOR THE DEAF**
7001 New Hampshire Ave., Takoma Park, Md.
Worship Service in the Fireside Room
at 10:30 a.m.
Sunday School for hearing children
Captioned Movies every first Sunday
at 11:45 a.m.
Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit
HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
3144 Kaunaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m. Wed.
Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m. Children's
weekday religious education classes
Rev. David Schiewek, pastor
For information call 732-0120

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to
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(Non-Denominational)**
1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Worship 11:00 a.m. and
7:00 p.m.
Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.
Rev. Wilber C. Huckleba, pastor
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

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AKRON CLUB OF THE DEAF
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 "A friendly place to congregate"
 Open Tues. & Thurs., 6 p.m.-11:30 p.m.; Fri., 6 p.m.-11:30 p.m.; Sat., 6 p.m.-1:30 a.m.; Sun., 6 p.m.-11:30 p.m.

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ATLANTA CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.
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 Open Every Friday and Saturday Night

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 Come to visit our new club when you are in Detroit. Open Friday evening, Saturday and Sunday

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 American Legion Auxiliary Hall
612 McCully Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
 2nd Saturday of each month, 7:30 p.m.
 Address all mail to:
 Mrs. Norma L. Williams, secretary
 727 Palani Avenue, Apt. No. 6
 Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

When in Houston, you are welcome to the
HOUSTON ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, INC.
606 Boundary St., Houston, Texas 77009
 Open Friday and Saturday evenings

LEHIGH ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
121 S. 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
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 TTY 215-432-7133
 Nelson C. Boyer, secretary

When in New Hampshire, come to the ...
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126 Lowell St., Manchester, N.H.
 Open every second and fourth Saturday of each month with free Captioned Movies

When in Illinois, visit the
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 Meets the third Thursday at 7:00 p.m. at the Seton Center, 921 W. State Street, Rockford, Illinois
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 When in the Nation's Capital, come and see us.

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 Open every Friday and Saturday night.

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Loch Haven Park Neighborhood Center
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 The Greatest and Oldest Club of the Deaf in the Pacific Northwest.
 Everyone Heartily Welcome.
 Open Every Second Saturday of the Month.
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 Sometimes Sunday.
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4255 56th Ave. N., St. Petersburg, FL.
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THE TAMPA CLUB OF THE DEAF
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5011 Nebraska Ave., Tampa, Florida 33603
 Open every 2nd Friday night.

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Meets at 1223 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90006.
 Third Thursday of each month, 10:00 a.m.
 Augusta Lorenz, corresponding secretary
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THE CHARLES THOMPSON MEMORIAL HALL
1824 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104
 The nation's finest social club for the deaf
 Established 1916

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When in York, Pa., welcome to
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 Open Wed., Fri., Sat. evenings
 Socials on 2nd and 4th Saturdays of month.
 Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month
 Samuel D. Shultz, Secretary

UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.
Hotel Edison, 226 W. 47th St.
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 Open noon to midnight
 Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., holidays
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"OUR WAY"
 To strengthen Jewish education and observance amongst the Jewish deaf
National Conference of Synagogue Youth
 116 E. 27th St., New York, N.Y. 10016

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 Open first and third Saturday of every month
 Secretary: Eleanor Struble

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Alvin Klugman, President
 3023 Oakhurst Avenue
 Los Angeles, California 90034

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Alexander Fleischman, Executive Director
 9102 Edmonston Court
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1980 NCJD CONVENTION
Granit Hotel & Country Club, Kerhonkson, New York
August 17-24

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**National Association of the Deaf
Centennial Cultural Program and Contests
1980 NAD Centennial Convention
Stouffer's Cincinnati Towers
Cincinnati, Ohio
June 29—July 5, 1980**

COMPETITION

AREA I

Physical Arts

Painting
Drawing
Prints
Photography
Color Slides
Sculpturing
Ceramics

AREA II

Recreational Arts

Personal Hobbies

AREA III

Home Arts

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Quilting
Embroidery
Sewing
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AREA IV

Centennial Appearance Arts

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CASH PRIZES AND AWARDS WILL BE GIVEN TO WINNERS

Contest Rules, application forms, registration fees and further information, write or call:

Evelyn Zola, Chairperson
Centennial Cultural Program
NAD 1980 Centennial Convention
2877 North 50th Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53210

Deadline for entry is May 1, 1980